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Cyprus 1951

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1952

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COLONIAL OFFICE
REPORT
ON
CYPRUS

FOR THE YEAR

1951

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LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1952

(Printed in Cyprus)

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PART I

Review of the Year

1951 saw another remarkable increase in the external trade of Cyprus : the value of exports and imports together rose to £34 millions, £9 millions more than in 1950. In the past five years the Island's commerce has nearly trebled ; it is now ten times more than before the war.

The increase in 1951 was largely due to the rise in world prices resulting from the defence programmes of the Western Powers. Compared with 1950, the price of imports increased by 19% and of exports by 25% : thus the terms of trade moved in the Island's favour. The volume, as distinct from the value, of imports rose by 20% and of exports by 6%.

Trade was affected by shortages both of shipping and of many essential commodities. These world-wide difficulties were aggravated by a serious drought, which greatly reduced the agricultural yield, especially of cereals. Nevertheless, exports rose by more than £3½ millions to over £14½ millions ; the increase was mainly in minerals but all classes of exports showed substantial gains. Imports were valued at more than £19 millions, an increase of nearly £6 millions ; there were large increases in all kinds of imports but particularly in cereals.

The adverse balance of visible trade increased to £4½ millions. To meet this deficiency the Colony depends on the invisible exports which it at present derives from money spent in the Island by the Service departments of His Majesty's Government, from the tourist traffic, from emigrants' remittances, from grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and from capital investment by foreign firms and kindred sources. Local production must be much increased if Cyprus is to pay its way without dependence on so large and variable an extraneous reinforcement.

The steep rise in prices affected every branch of the Island's economy. Government, business concerns and private citizens alike felt its impact. Early in the year Government manual workers received a substantial wage increase and in June cost-of-living allowances were consolidated with official salaries. Travelling and subsistence allowances, which for some years had remained unchanged, had also to be increased and large sums were expended on drought relief works in the Mesaoria. Yet, when all this increased expenditure had been

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met, the year's revenue was sufficient to permit £1,200,000 to be transferred to the Development Fund and £200,000 to the Public Loans Fund. At the end of the year the Colony's General Reserve amounted to some £2½ millions.

AGRICULTURE

The year was unfavourable for agriculture. Damage from floods in 1950 was succeeded in 1951 by damage from drought. Crop yields generally were low; and the drought, followed by attacks of stem rust in wheat, much reduced the cereal harvest. It was consequently decided to pay farmers a bonus of 1p. an oke above the price paid last year for wheat and barley sold to Government, but only very small quantities were offered for sale. To provide relief in areas stricken by the drought, Government made funds available for various works. By the end of the year £114,000 had been spent on relief which embraced a variety of productive measures, including soil conservation, irrigation, afforestation, roads and anti-flood works. A number of development schemes, such as irrigation works and domestic water supplies, were speeded up. Funds were also made available to the Co-operative Central Bank to enable it to extend credit facilities in the affected villages.

A much larger area than usual was planted for spring potatoes and, in spite of difficulties with shipping to the Far East, it was found possible to dispose of the crop. Exceptionally large consignments went to the United Kingdom early in the season. The olive crop was adversely affected by the drought; cotton and tobacco also suffered but exports were maintained. Sales of fumigated tobacco to the United States showed an increase.

Although vine production was below average there was a fair demand from abroad for fresh grapes and good prices were offered by buyers in the United Kingdom, Egypt and Israel. With decreased production and increased export of grapes, fewer raisins were produced but the demand for export was met. Exports of wine were maintained satisfactorily and much of the excess stock accumulated in recent years was shipped.

A Soil Conservation Bill aroused considerable interest among the farming community. If the Bill becomes Law it is hoped to form soil conservation divisions during 1952 and to accelerate the completion of extensive soil conservation works already in hand. As with the well-established irrigation divisions, much will depend on the readiness of members of the soil conservation divisions to co-operate with one another and with Government not only in schemes of construction but in the improvement of farming practices, such as contour cultivation, tree planting and the substitution for the present bare fallow of a cover crop for grazing.

In Paphos plans were prepared for the development of Akhelia and Kouklia chiftliks [former Turkish estates purchased by Government] and at Kouklia the ploughing and preparation of the land for plantation crops started. The remainder of the land was leased for a further year to co-operative societies which will sub-let to their

members. The irrigation scheme for the lower area of Mamonía chiftlik was prepared and the upper area was leased to farmers. Work was undertaken by the co-operative society at Potima chiftlik under close supervision and the members of the society, to whom plots of land were allocated, received constant advice from the Department of Agriculture.

The shortage of fodders due to the drought had its effect on live-stock, but sheep were maintained in good condition. Exports of mules and donkeys realised £154,000 and there is still a considerable demand for these animals from neighbouring territories.

Government continued to be the sole importer and distributor of wheat and the sole purchaser of home-grown wheat surplus to the growers' requirements. The quantity of home-grown wheat purchased in 1951 amounted to little more than 5,000 tons and a larger quantity than usual had, therefore, to be imported. A feature of the buying was the steep rise in freight rates which necessitated an increase in the price of bread.

FORESTS

Steady progress was made on the afforestation of denuded areas in the mountain and lowland forests and more than 2,000 donums were planted. No new village fuel areas were constituted; the number remains at 92 covering 15,000 donums. A number of the more developed areas will be handed over to village authorities. Although the incidence of forest fires was greater than in 1950 it was only slightly higher than the low record then established. Eight more forest villages ballotted for the exclusion of goats.

In January the Governor opened the village of Nea Dhimmata, a community of former graziers, which had been removed from within the forest to a site on the north coast. In spite of the drought, which reduced the yield of their crops, the villagers made a promising start in their new surroundings.

There were further extensions to forest communications and 14 miles of new road were constructed, including an additional section of the Northern Range system, which is now open to traffic from Halevga to Komi Kebir.

The Forestry College was opened in September and the first year of instruction began with 18 Cypriot and 10 foreign students.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

24 new co-operative societies were registered compared with 17 in 1950. There are now 450 credit societies and savings banks and 130 co-operative stores. The total membership in societies exceeds 100,000. The pooling of carobs was again successfully carried out and the marketing societies handled 70,000 kantars (15,750 tons) compared with 55,000 kantars in 1950 and 40,000 kantars in 1949. The potato marketing unions also had a successful year and made good sales.

The schools savings bank movement continued to grow and by the end of 1951 the majority of elementary schools had a savings bank; 13 secondary schools also started banks.

The Department of Co-operation assumed responsibility for the Vine Products Scheme which continued to work satisfactorily and was strongly supported by the majority of producers. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed Vine Products Controller; he is advised by a Vine Products Committee on which both manufacturers and producers are represented. The Vine Products Controller continued to be the sole purchaser of zivania which was bought from producers at 9*p.* an oke for the 1950-1951 crop and at 10*p.* an oke for the 1951-1952 crop. As a result of the operation of the scheme two dividends, each of 3*p.* an oke, additional to the purchase price, were paid to producers for the 1950-1951 crop.

WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION

The Water Supply and Irrigation Department met more demands, in all branches of its activity, than in any previous year. One hundred and twenty-five gravity irrigation schemes and 68 village water supplies were completed and 230 boreholes were drilled.

Government loans were approved for the newly-formed Water Boards of Nicosia (£300,000), Limassol (£300,000) and Famagusta (£60,000) and a further £20,000 was provided for the Paphos Municipality. Work on new schemes of supply and distribution began in all four towns.

LABOUR

For the third year in succession there were no serious labour disputes and the number of man-days lost through stoppages did not exceed 10,500. A new development was the consolidation of the joint consultative machinery for Government's industrial employees established towards the end of 1950. Consultative machinery was also established for War Department employees but private industry has not yet followed this lead from Government and the War Department. Employment was in general well maintained. In November a call was made for civilian labour required in the Suez Canal Zone and by the end of the month nearly 5,000 applicants had registered.

In common with most other countries Cyprus was faced with a rising cost-of-living index. The retail price index which stood at 106.3 in January rose to 115.4 in June and continued to increase to 119.7 in December. The increase was mainly for foodstuffs, particularly those produced locally, and for imported clothing and textiles. Basic Government wage rates were revised in January to the substantial benefit of industrial employees, and further adjustments, in July and September, followed the rise in the retail price index.

MINING

The mining industry again prospered. A substantial tonnage of minerals was exported and good prices were realised because of the increased demand arising from the needs of Western Defence. Over 6,000 workers were employed in the industry and the continued absence of labour disputes contributed materially to the large output.

GRID SCHEME

A Bill providing for the establishment of the Electricity Authority of Cyprus was published in December. This Authority will be responsible for the maintenance and operation of the Grid Scheme. It is hoped the erection of the power station building will be completed by the end of March, 1952, and that the first boiler unit and turbo-alternator will be ready for running tests in April. If the programme is adhered to the power station will be ready to supply current by the end of June, 1952. The overhead transmission circuits from Dhekelia to Famagusta, Nicosia, Larnaca and Limassol were nearing completion at the end of the year.

MILITARY CANTONMENT

Work will begin in 1952 on the military cantonment at Dhekelia to be built by the War Department at a cost of £13 millions. The annual rate of expenditure will be about £2 millions, of which £1 million will be spent in the Island on labour and materials. United Kingdom firms, which are being invited to tender for the main contract, will work in close association with Cypriot contractors.

The privately owned land in the area needed for the cantonment has been acquired by the War Department which has paid compensation to the former owners. Government is surveying other land in the neighbourhood to discover whether there are alternative areas which might be made available for farming.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Traffic figures for Nicosia Airport remained satisfactory and Cyprus Airways carried a record number of passengers. Services to Jerusalem and Haifa were inaugurated and the company found it necessary to increase its fleet to six Dakotas.

The number of motor vehicles in circulation continued to increase. Road transport was put under the control of a Transport Board which requires operators of buses plying between the most important centres to run to a specified time-table and fare-table. Revised Motor Car Regulations, embodying many desirable changes, were introduced.

The decision to close the Railway was announced in November and the work of lifting the track, the western section of which had not been used for some time, began at once. Improvements to the main Famagusta-Nicosia-Xeros road were put in hand and further work will be done in 1952.

The closing of the Railway has afforded an opportunity to make some much-needed improvements to Famagusta Harbour where the port area has been re-planned. More sheds will be built and the approaches will be re-designed to allow for the more efficient servicing of the port by road transport.

The report of the consulting engineers appointed to consider improvements to the port facilities at Limassol was received and preliminary work started on the construction of the approach roads to the new harbour area.

The second-class air mail service was extended to Australia, New Zealand, the United States, France, Germany and Italy. A radio telephone service was opened between Cyprus and the United Kingdom, Greece, most other European countries and the United States and Canada. The Nicosia telephone exchange was converted to automatic operation and there will be similar conversions in other towns.

HEALTH

The health of the island continued to be excellent and the systematic inspection of ships and aircraft ensured that no malaria-carrying mosquitoes were introduced. Not a single case of malaria was reported.

The Mobile Health Unit, serving a rural area in Limassol and Paphos, was fully engaged. It is hoped that further vehicles will arrive in 1952 to enable this service to be widely extended. Several new infant welfare centres were opened and there are now over fifty of them working on modern lines.

EDUCATION

Fourteen new schools were built, six were extended and 100 extensively repaired at a cost of nearly £70,000. The Apprentices' Training Centre was completed and can now house 100 students. During the summer vacation courses in educational psychology were held and 200 teachers attended.

DEVELOPMENT

Since the launching of the Ten-Year Development Programme in 1946 close on £3 millions has been spent on development projects. Of this amount, nearly £950,000 has been devoted to agriculture and irrigation schemes, more than £450,000 to medical and health work and over £240,000 to village water supplies and other village improvements. These figures do not include the sums lent to the Central Electrification Scheme and to local authorities and other bodies.

The development programme proposes expenditure by Government of £6 millions and expenditure by local authorities and others, out of loans from Government, of £2 millions. The electric grid scheme will entail expenditure during the development period of a further £4 millions at least. Thus in the ten-year period not less than £12 millions is to be devoted to development. This programme by no means exhausts the possibilities of direct and indirect contribution by the Government to the productive capacity of the Island and the well-being of its inhabitants; and resources are being reviewed to see whether additional projects can be undertaken.

Social welfare, which would not fall on the Development Budget, has not been excluded from consideration ; and preliminary investigations into the possibility of introducing some form of social insurance have begun.

Expenditure on development in 1951 was £790,000, compared with £535,000 in 1950. More than £1 million is expected to be spent in 1952, including large sums on harbour improvements at Limassol, Famagusta and Larnaca, on further irrigation and village domestic water supply schemes and on the construction of a nurses' home at Nicosia General Hospital. In addition, the Loan Commissioners have nearly £1 million at their disposal for loans to local authorities for capital expenditure and Government has more than £1½ million reserved for further expenditure on the Central Electrification Scheme.

If in 1952 some £3¼ millions can thus be spent on development, the year will be one of memorable progress in the Island's economic and social life.

IMPROVEMENT AREAS

The Villages (Administration and Improvement) Law now applies to 36 villages, including the old summer resorts and carob shipping ports. With the additional revenue which Improvement Areas can collect under the Law and Government assistance, both financial and technical, many of the main streets in these villages have been asphalted or improved and public markets, slaughter-houses and latrines have been provided or are under construction.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

A scheme has been established whereby Commissioners, in consultation with the district representatives of the Departments concerned, assist villagers in the promotion of productive undertakings which the villagers themselves may propose and in which they are prepared to take a continuing interest. In response to village initiative and on the recommendation of District Development Committees, £6,000 was spent on such schemes as the construction of wine storage tanks, the planting of olive and other fruit trees and courses of instruction in vine grafting, olive pruning, bee keeping, tobacco curing and lace making.

TURKISH AFFAIRS

The Moslem Family Courts Law and related legislation were enacted early in 1951 and the Sheri courts were thereupon abolished and replaced by the Moslem Family Courts, which functioned throughout the year.

With the assistance of the Turkish Government and H.M. Ambassador at Ankara, a Mufti was chosen who arrived in Cyprus and took up his duties in February. Towards the end of June he went on leave to Turkey and while there resigned his appointment.

ANTIQUITIES

Excavations by archaeological missions continued at Kouklia, Curium and near Myrtou and exploration at Engomi was resumed by the Department of Antiquities in conjunction with the French Archaeological Mission. New accommodation was obtained for the Famagusta museum and clearance work was done in the moat and outworks of the old town. In Nicosia notable progress was made with the repair of the Venetian walls. At Kyrenia Castle and Bellapais further improvements were undertaken with funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme. At Kolossi Castle a programme of repairs and improvements financed by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem reached its final stages.

REFUGEES

The number of British subjects of Maltese origin in the Dhekelia Camp was reduced from 339 to 170 and may be reduced still further if the Australian Government authorises the admission to the Commonwealth of those refugees who have already secured guarantees of accommodation and maintenance. Other countries to which some of the refugees emigrated during the year included the United Kingdom, Turkey and Greece. Efforts to assimilate them in Cyprus met with little success.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

The civilian population of Cyprus at the end of 1951 was 494,000, representing a density of 138 per square mile. There has been an increase of 44,000 persons, or 10%, since the last census held in November, 1946. At that time the distribution of the population was :

Males	222,510	Females	227,604
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Cyprus is made up of two distinct communities, Greek and Turkish, supplemented by a number of Armenians, Maronites and other minorities. At the 1946 census the communities were :

Greek	361,199	or 80.2%
Turkish	80,548	or 17.9%
Others	8,367	or 1.9%

Nicosia, the capital and largest town, is in the centre of the Island. The other towns are all on the coast. In mid-1951 their populations were estimated to be :

Nicosia (<i>excluding suburbs</i>) ..	39,000
Limassol	26,000
Famagusta	19,000
Larnaca	16,000
Paphos	6,000
Kyrenia	3,000

The following figures show the natural growth of population :

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural increase
1947 ..	15,158	3,875	11,283
1948 ..	15,078	3,974	11,104
1949 ..	13,234	4,243	8,991
1950 ..	14,517	3,959	10,558
1951 ..	14,403	4,144	10,259

Although the birth rate in Cyprus is considerably higher than in the United Kingdom (29.97 in 1950 compared with Britain's 16.1), the death rate is appreciably lower (8.17 in 1950 compared with Britain's 11.6). The death rate in Cyprus is, in fact, one of the lowest in the world. Infant mortality, though still disquieting, has decreased greatly in the past few years and is now less than half what it was in the early nineteen thirties. The rate in 1951 was the lowest ever recorded.

Birth, death and infant mortality rates for the past five years are :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i> (per 1,000 of the mean population)	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate</i> (per 1,000 live-births)
1947	33.21	8.49	65.51
1948	32.30	8.51	69.70
1949	27.81	8.92	71.71
1950	29.97	8.17	63.37
1951	29.29	8.43	60.47

The expectation of life at birth for males is 63.6 years and for females 68.8 years.

Emigration has recently increased as the following figures show :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Excess of departures (—) or of arrivals (+)</i>				
1947	— 2,238
1948	+ 351
1949	— 1,048
1950	— 2,847
1951	— 3,808

Most of the emigrants in 1951—about 2,500 of them—went to Australia.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Conditions

OCCUPATIONS

Agriculture is the basis of the economy of Cyprus. Of the 240,000 persons gainfully occupied 136,000, or more than half, earn their living from the land. There are over 6,000 workers in mining and quarrying and 1,500 in forestry and fishing.

About 44,000 are employed in manufacturing. Production is small and mostly for the home market. There is some manufacture for export of wines, kibbled carobs, buttons, false teeth and lace (hand-made by village women). Building and contracting and the supply of electricity and water give employment to 9,000 persons.

Public administration and defence (civilians working for H.M. Forces) absorb 12,000 people. Two-thirds of these are manual workers and the remainder civil servants, including about 1,500 elementary school teachers.

There are 24,000 people in the distributive trades, transport and communications and professional services. About 8,000 work in the entertainments, catering and hotel trades.

More than a quarter of the working population—the proportion continues to increase—are women and girls. Of these nearly half are engaged in agriculture, mostly working on family holdings.

WAGES AND HOURS

Wages and hours in certain occupations at the end of 1951—in general, they showed an improvement over 1950—were :

	Daily earnings shillings	Average weekly hours
<i>Agriculture :</i>		
Men	8 - 11	} 42 - 56
Women	4 - 7	
Young persons	2½ - 5	
<i>Mining :</i>		
Miners (underground)	11 - 13½	} 48
Miners (surface)	9 - 13	
Women	7 - 9	
<i>Engineering :</i>		
Blacksmiths	10 - 13	} 44
Coppersmiths	10 - 15	
Tinsmiths	10 - 14	
Turners	12 - 15	
Fitters	12 - 15	
<i>Citrus grading and packing (in season) :</i>		
Skilled men	19 - 26	} 48
Unskilled men	14½ - 17	
Skilled women and youths	12 - 19	
Unskilled women and youths	6 - 12	
<i>Woodworking :</i>		
Saw-milling	11½ - 15	44 - 48
Cabinet making and upholstery :		
Skilled	10½ - 13½	} 44
Apprentices	3 - 8	
<i>Building and Contracting :</i>		
Plasterers	20	} 44
Masons	17 - 19	
Carpenters	15 - 17½	
Labourers	11½ - 13½	
Women	7½ - 10½	
<i>Local Government :</i>		
Scavengers	10 - 11	} 44
Other workers	8 - 10	
<i>Private domestic service :</i>		
Juveniles	Up to 4s. a day or £5 a month.	} 70 - 80
Women, monthly paid (living in)	From a few shillings to £8 a month.	
Women, daily paid	5 - 8	40 - 70
<i>Public Works Department :</i>	piastres*	
Apprentices	34 - 60	} 44
Women (lower grade) and juveniles	56 - 59	
Women (higher grade)	59	
Journeymen	58 - 67	
Unskilled men	68 - 72	
Skilled :		
Grade III	72 - 84	} 44
Grade II	84 - 100	
Grade I	100 - 125	
Special Grade	125 - 163	
<i>Administrative :</i>	Monthly	
(a) Clerks, postal workers etc., on engagement	£10 - £15	} 40 - 60
(b) Women	£8 - £10	
(c) Shorthand-typists	£20 - £30	

* 9 piastres = one shilling.

PRICE MOVEMENTS

Price indices for the past five years, with the retail prices of six basic foodstuffs, have been :

	Index (a)	Price in piastres per oke (9 piastres = 1 shilling ; 1 oke = 2.8 lb.)					
		Bread (ex-oven)	Olives	Local Cheese	Broad Beans	Pota- toes	Sugar
January 31st, 1947 ..	257	3.5 (b)	28	40	8.4	4.5	24
„ „ 1948 ..	315 (d)	3.5 (b)	33.1	89.4	17.7	5.5	24
„ „ 1949 ..	312	4.5 (b)	30	76	11	4	24
December 31st, 1949 ..	329	4.5 (b)	24	99	7.5	3.3	24
January 12th, 1950 ..	100 (e)	6 (c)	28.5	90	8	3.3	24
December 14th, 1950 ..	106.8	6 (c)	32	92	13	4.23	24
„ 13th, 1951 ..	119.7	6 (c) (f)	29.9	109.2	16.9	5.3	26.5

(a) Index base : August, 1939 = 100. (e) Start of new Retail Price Index.

(b) Standard bread.

(c) Better quality bread.

(f) For one kilo loaf.

(d) Revised index.

Price levels for persons from overseas are generally higher, perhaps by as much as 10%.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Headquarters of the Department of Labour are in Nicosia. There are inspectors' offices and employment exchanges at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca and Famagusta and an employment exchange at Paphos, opened in 1951.

The inspectorate comprises a senior inspector and seven inspectors, one of whom is a woman.

Work includes inspection of factories, shops and other workplaces, settlement of trade disputes, inspection of the conditions of employment of children and young persons and women, settlement of workmen's compensation claims and the collection of information.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The principal trade union group is the Communist-led Pancyprrian Labour Federation with 9,000 members. Opposed to it is the Cyprus Confederation of Workers, a nationalist organisation with a membership of about 2,500. There are a few small, independent Turkish trade unions. The organisation of employers is most advanced in

the building industry ; elsewhere it is feeble. The following table shows the numbers and membership of registered trade unions :

<i>Membership</i>	<i>Number of Trade Unions</i>	<i>Estimated total membership</i>
Under 50	61	1,587
51— 250	39	4,265
251—1,000	9	2,983
over 1,000	1	3,800
Total	<u>110</u>	<u>12,635</u>

The Cyprus Civil Service Association, with a membership of 1,600, and a few other associations of public employees have either obtained exemption from registration as trade unions or remain unregistered. There are a very few unregistered employers' associations.

The estimated total membership of trade unions is 14,000, constituting 6% of the working population, or nearly 14% if agricultural workers are disregarded.

For the third year in succession, the country remained remarkably free from industrial disputes. A total of 10,475 man-days were lost through strikes and lock-outs in 1951, compared with 15,338 in 1950, 3,420 in 1949 and 226,890 in 1948. Of 47 disputes notified, 34 were settled by the Department of Labour's conciliation service. The remainder were settled by direct negotiation or had inconclusive results.

LEGISLATION

The most important labour legislation enacted in 1951 was the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Law. Provision was made for :

- (a) improved rates of compensation ;
- (b) the substitution, wherever practicable, of periodic for lump sum payments ; and
- (c) the extension of the Law to provide compensation for certain scheduled occupational diseases.

Regard was had to the I.L.O. Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925, and the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Conventions, 1935 and 1934.

Two Orders were made under the Minimum Wage Law, fixing minimum wages for shop and office employees and for female packers, graders and sorters of agricultural produce in Paphos.

Other important labour legislation includes : Employment of Children and Young Persons Law ; Employment of Female Domestic Servants Law ; Trades and Industries (Regulation) Law ; Mines Regulations, 1926 and 1931 ; Shop Assistants Law ; Hotels (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1946 ; and Trade Unions Law, 1949. There is no legislative provision for social insurance, other than Workmen's Compensation.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue and expenditure under the main heads have, for the last three years, been as follows:

<i>ORDINARY REVENUE</i>				<i>Revised Estimate</i>
<i>Head</i>	1949	1950	1951	
	£	£	£	
Customs	2,053,421	2,404,222	2,812,900	
Excise and Licences	934,085	1,019,987	1,000,000	
Miscellaneous Receipts	240,236	493,248	183,162	
Income Tax	883,041	1,193,070	1,997,000	
Interest on Government Moneys ..	140,282	148,133	167,850	
Fees of Court or Office, payments for specific services	192,316	197,805	211,489	
Stamp Duties	171,300	153,358	160,000	
Immovable Property Tax	51,002	51,148	50,000	
<i>ORDINARY EXPENDITURE</i>				
Administration	129,380	144,425	199,127	
Agriculture	101,481	121,236	139,011	
Customs and Excise	98,102	93,694	159,185	
Education	374,244	388,611	541,109	
Forests	92,583	91,430	109,891	
Medical	212,587	216,322	309,769	
Miscellaneous	90,811	70,570	88,262	
Pensions and Gratuities	169,522	186,232	214,868	
Police	215,128	234,203	320,211	
Public Debt Charges	124,306	101,240	296,290	
Public Works Annually Recurrent ..	287,178	304,056	274,936	
Public Works Non-Recurrent	113,004	231,714	574,633	
Commodity Subsidies	599,226	299,927	340,000	
Cost-of-Living Allowances	747,773	862,023	618,668	
Long-term Loans and Advances ..	276,735	948,291	360,820	
Development	200,000	200,000	1,400,000	

Totals of Revenue and Expenditure for the last three years are:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Balance</i>
	£	£	£
1949	4,957,844	4,595,148	+ 362,696
1950	5,982,534	5,214,763	+ 767,771
Revised Estimate 1951	6,957,736	6,807,552	+ 150,184

A Ten-Year Development Programme began in April, 1946, financed by Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, Loan Funds and Colony's Funds, all of which are consolidated in a special Development Fund.

Balance of Fund at 1.1.51	£897,171
Estimated Revenue in 1951	£1,639,265
Estimated Expenditure in 1951	£2,536,436
Estimated Balance at 31.12.51	£1,746,010

The 1951 Revenue includes an extraordinary appropriation of £1,200,000 from the Colony's Funds, in addition to the annual allocation of £200,000.

PUBLIC DEBT

The Colony's public debt on December 31st, 1951, amounted to £5,204,991 7s. 2p. represented by the following loans :

(a) Funded Debt and the relative Sinking Funds

Designation	When raised	Gross amount of Loan, less redemptions to 31.12.51	Rate of Interest	Sinking Fund at 31.12.51
4% Inscribed Stock 1956—1966	1932	£ 615,000 s. p. 0 0	4%	£ 198,225 s. p. 8 5
3% (Inter-Colonial) Stock, 1972	1938	207,300 0 0	3%	78,186 12 8
Premium Bonds, 1945 (Local Issue)	1945	490,645 0 0	—	113,493 11 5
3½% Development Stock 1968-1978 (Local Issue)	1947	7,450 0 0	3½%	772 18 2
3% (Inter-Colonial) Stock, 1970	1949	108,108 2 2	3%	8,967 7 6
3½% Cyprus Inscribed Stock, 1969-71	1950	2,540,000 0 0	3½%	11,922 17 7
Supplementary	—	—	—	59,757 7 7

(b) Unfunded Debt

Designation	When raised	Total amount raised	Rate of Interest	Amount repaid
War Loan, 1943	1943	£ 500,000 s. p. 0 0	1%	£ 27,240 s. p. 0 0
War Loan, 1944	1944	500,000 0 0	—	22,860 0 0
Savings Loan, 1943	1943-1946	1,130,589 5 0	3%	844,001 0 0

CUSTOMS TARIFF

Import duties charged in 1950 (the figures for 1951 were not available at the time this report was written) were :

	Value of Imports	Import Duty
	£	£
Specific	1,985,305	1,132,740
<i>Ad valorem</i> (ranging from 3 to 100 per cent)	5,229,844	1,074,420
Free of import duty	6,053,368	—
Total	13,268,517	2,207,160

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

The main heads of taxation are shown in the Revenue table in the first part of this chapter (*Page 18*).

Excise

Excise duty is payable on :

Tobacco manufactured in Cyprus at the rate of £3 2s. 8p. per oke, in addition to import duty. Excise duty paid on tobacco during the year was £887,000.

Intoxicating liquor manufactured and consumed in Cyprus at the rate of six shillings on each gallon of proof spirit contained in the liquor. Excise duty paid on intoxicating liquor during the year was £94,000.

Beer manufactured and consumed in Cyprus at one shilling on each gallon. Excise duty paid on beer was £11,000.

Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus at a rate equal to the import duty payable on matches of British Empire origin imported into the Colony. No excise duty was collected on matches during the year as the factory in Nicosia did not operate.

Playing cards manufactured and used in Cyprus at two-thirds of the import duty payable on playing cards of British Empire origin imported into the Colony. There is at present no local manufacture of playing cards.

Licences and Fees

A licence fee of £100 annually is payable for the establishment and working of a factory for the manufacture of matches ; £1 for the manufacture of playing cards ; £25 for brewing (three licences were issued in 1951) ; and £10 for the manufacture of intoxicating liquor (33 licences issued.)

Licences and fees are also required for the sale of tobacco and intoxicating liquors, for sponge and boat fishing and for the examination by the veterinary authorities of animals destined for export. £20,000 was paid during the year for licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors and £5,000 for tobacco-selling.

Stamp Duties

In addition to stamp duties on cheques, agreements and receipts, fees are collected in stamps for the registration of clubs, firearms and patents and the issue of passports. £160,000 was credited to revenue during the year in respect of stamp duties not adjusted to other specific items of revenue.

INCOME TAX

Income tax, which was imposed for the first time in 1941, is levied on the chargeable income of the previous year. Relief is given for children and life assurance or pension fund premiums. The tax is based on a graduated scale which rises more steeply as the higher incomes are reached. A differentiation is made in favour of married taxpayers.

Companies and similar bodies pay at a flat rate of 7s. 4½p. in the £ and deduct this tax from any dividends declared; credit is given to the shareholder for the tax thus paid in ascertaining his personal tax liability.

Arrangements for relief from double taxation exist with the United Kingdom and New Zealand, and relief is also given if tax is payable on the same income in any part of the British Empire where reciprocal relief is given.

The following table gives examples of the tax liability on various incomes :

<i>Income</i>	<i>Tax payable by</i>					
	<i>Bachelor</i>		<i>Married Man</i>		<i>Married man with Two Children</i>	
£	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
300	Nil		Nil		Nil	
500	18	6	13	15	6	5
1,000	85	0	63	15	53	15
2,500	755	12	513	15	468	15
5,000	2,488	15	1,988	15	1,923	15
10,000	6,188	15	5,688	15	5,613	15

Collections from income tax in 1951 were nearly £2 millions compared with £1,193,000 in 1950.

ESTATE DUTY

Estate duty, introduced in 1942, is levied on the estate of any deceased person at rates which increase with the size of the estate. Relief is given in respect of quick succession where the estate consists of immovable property or a business.

The following table shows the scale of estate duty :

<i>Net Value of Estate</i>	<i>Estate Duty payable</i>
£	£
2,000	Nil
2,500	40
5,000	140
10,000	715
25,000	3,845
50,000	9,995
100,000	23,595

Collections from estate duty in 1951 amounted to £52,971 compared with £28,499 in 1950.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

Currency in circulation on December 31st, 1951, was as follows :

(a) *Currency Notes* (£5, £1, 10s., 5s., 2s., 1s. and 3 piastres)
=£4,771,107 4s. 6p.

(b) <i>Coins</i>		£	s. p.
Silver (45, 18, 9, 4½ and 3-piastre pieces)	..	265,590	2 3
Cupro-nickel (18 and 9-piastre pieces)	..	179,000	0 0
Cupro-nickel	} (Piastre, half-piastre and quarter-piastre)	29,999	18 0
Copper		7,446	12 0
Bronze		38,090	0 0

The Cyprus pound is equal to the pound sterling and is divided into 180 piastres ; nine piastres equal one shilling.

The chief banks in Cyprus are : the Ottoman Bank, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas), the Ionian Bank, the Bank of Athens, the Bank of Cyprus, the Popular Bank of Limassol, the Popular Bank of Paphos, the Turkish Bank of Nicosia and the Agricultural Bank of Cyprus.

Chapter 5: Commerce

The value of Cyprus's overseas trade has almost trebled in the past five years. In 1946 it amounted to £12 millions ; in 1950 to over £24 millions ; in 1951 to nearly £34 millions. The increase has been largely due to the rise in world prices. Exports in 1951 fetched 25% higher prices than in 1950 and imports cost 19% more. But there have been substantial increases in production, especially of minerals. The volume of imports in 1951 was 20% higher than in 1950; exports were 6% higher.

Germany was again Cyprus's best customer, purchasing well over £3 millions worth of copper, chrome, iron pyrites, asbestos, cotton, citrus, raisins and wine. Next came the United Kingdom, Israel, the United States, Egypt, Italy and France. Cyprus's principal supplier, responsible for nearly half the total imports, was the United Kingdom, followed by Australia, which sent mainly wheat, and Italy.

Exports of vine products were on a good scale and growers were greatly encouraged by the purchase of 1,450 tons of selected raisins by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food. Exports of citrus were extended to Finland.

Under the Vine Products Scheme, Government continued to be the sole purchaser of zivania ; dividends were paid to producers out of the profits realised.

The cereal crop was greatly reduced through drought and 84,000 tons of grain were imported. This included barley for animal feeding which Government offered to farmers at cost price.

The Island's sugar allocation was increased by 250 tons but this was not sufficient to justify the removal of controls or to meet the full requirements of local industries.

The greater part of the Colony's purchases from overseas was imported under open general licences.

Chapter 6: Production

AGRICULTURE

One-half of the Island's exports consists of agricultural products. Though the rainfall is unreliable and limited, ranging from 14 inches a year in the plains to nearly 40 inches in the mountains, a wide variety of crops is grown.

In addition to perennials—olives, carobs, citrus, vines and deciduous fruit—there are three main classes of crop : those grown entirely on winter rainfall ; those grown in spring and early summer on moisture stored in the soil from the winter rains augmented by flood water ; and those grown by means of perennial irrigation from springs, wells and boreholes. In an average season 11% of the arable land is irrigable from flood water in the winter and spring. Only 3½% is irrigable all the year round.

The principal winter (rainfall) crops are cereals, winter legumes (for example, broad beans and vetches) and linseed. Spring (flood-irrigated or late winter rainfall) crops include "dry" cotton, tobacco and fodder maize. Summer (fully-irrigated) crops are cotton, sesame, melons, haricot beans and cowpeas.

Despite the extensive range of produce grown, many farmers rely exclusively for their living on the culture of vines ; more diverse husbandry, to improve their economy, is not easily practicable on account of the soil conditions in the region where vines are mostly cultivated.

The livestock industry is likely to grow in importance as mixed farming develops. Owing to the deficient rainfall and hot, dry summers, no natural pastures exist all the year round. The Island is, therefore, dependent for most of its meat, milk and milk products on flocks of sheep and goats which are able to maintain themselves on poor, rough grazing in waste places and scrub land, and on stubbles and weed aftermath following the cereal harvest. The tethered feeding of improved types of goat is increasing. Native cattle are kept for work and to some extent for meat. Dairy cows, mainly Shorthorns, are found only in or near the towns and are almost entirely stall-fed. Pigs and poultry are widely kept. Mules, donkeys, cheese and hides and skins are important exports.

Crops

The 1950-51 winter crop season was unfavourable. Effective rains did not fall until January and the snowfall in the hills was much less than usual. Strong winds quickly dried what moisture there was in the soil. The rainfall during February sufficed only to keep crops growing and a severe drought developed in the spring.

The drought, followed by attacks of stem rust, gravely reduced the production of cereals ; in some areas the crop was fit only for grazing. Wheat production was 40% below normal, the lowest for many years, and barley production was reduced by 25%.

Government was again the sole purchaser of wheat which was bought at 7½*p.* an oke, plus one piastre drought bonus (£37 15*s.* 5*p.* a ton). About 5,000 tons of wheat, compared with 16,400 tons in 1950, were purchased. Government also offered to buy barley at 4½*p.* an oke, plus one piastre drought bonus (£24 8*s.* 8*p.* a ton). Most of the barley was bought by merchants at prices slightly higher than that offered by Government. Because of the low production of wheat, steps were taken to safeguard the seed supply and farmers in the areas worst affected were enabled to obtain seed at cost.

The production of legumes, including broad beans, was well below average and, where spring irrigation could not be given, the crops either proved a complete failure or yielded very poorly.

The area planted with potatoes was greater than ever before and the yields from the summer-lifted crop were good; the winter-lifted crop suffered considerable damage from a late attack of blight and demand outran supply. Contrary to expectations, no difficulty was experienced in disposing of the summer-lifted crop, large consignments being exported to the United Kingdom. The Department of Agriculture continued its field inspection of crops for the certification of seed for export and good quantities were shipped abroad. Total exports of potatoes were more than double those in 1950.

Both yellow-leaf and fumigated (Latakia type) tobacco were planted on an increased scale and production was estimated at over 2 million lbs. Exports continued firm. The United States showed particular interest in good quality fumigated tobacco.

The vine crop was below average but good prices were paid for fresh grapes for export. These exports were higher than in previous years, the principal markets being the United Kingdom, Egypt and Israel. The production of raisins was only half that of 1950. Exports of raisins and wines were maintained at a satisfactory level and stocks of old crop raisins and wines were almost exhausted.

With the exception of apples and cherries, the production of deciduous fruit was below normal. There was no difficulty in disposing of the crop locally at prices higher than in the previous year. A greater use was made of cold storage, especially for apples. Much interest was shown in fruit drying and 1½ tons of dried apples were produced on a co-operative basis and readily sold.

The citrus crop was up to average and there was a brisk demand at remunerative prices.

The olive crop was affected by the drought and quantity and quality were below average. Cotton and all other summer crops were also hit by the drought.

Investigational Work

Two Research Officers arrived to continue investigations into the ecology of the Moroccan Locust. Many breeding sites were examined in detail and several promising lines of research were followed.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations assigned Mr. A. B. Cashmore of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Australia, to advise on the improvement of pasture and fodder resources in Cyprus and to assist in preparing a research scheme. Small-scale preliminary trials were laid down on the various types of soil.

Breeding, selection and introduction of cereals and other crops continued. Forage plants of different types were introduced for testing under local conditions. Variety, rotational and manurial trials were conducted on a wide selection of crops both at Government stations and in the field.

Development

Progress was maintained in the projects outlined in the Colony's Ten-Year Development Programme. In the four olive nurseries, established under a Colonial Development and Welfare grant, there are now 167,000 olive stocks, of which 52,000 have been grafted. It is estimated that 20,000 will be available for sale and planting during 1952 with increasing numbers in subsequent years.

The scheme to encourage the conversion of common grapes to improved varieties was continued and 365 donums (200 donums in 1950) qualified for aid.

The two deciduous fruit stations met almost all demands for new planting material.

Trials with new varieties of tobacco were continued and special attention was paid to the production of pure seed for growers. A number of young farmers took a course of instruction at the Tobacco Station on the harvesting and curing of tobacco.

The Seed Production Scheme was continued and there was a good demand for carrot, lettuce and onion seed ; contracts for six tons of seed were signed. One grower contracted directly (instead of through the Department of Agriculture) with United Kingdom seed firms. Emphasis was placed on the production of seed for local use.

Extensive soil conservation works were carried out and assistance was given to 30 villages affected by the drought. The reclamation of 950 donums of saline land began and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of main drainage channels were cut. A Soil Conservation Bill, providing for the setting up of soil conservation divisions, aroused considerable interest.

Livestock

Owing to the prolonged drought natural grazing was very scanty and flock owners were forced to purchase more concentrates and fodders than usual. Towards the end of the year fodder straw reached the record price of £8 a ton. Compound fodders selling at £20 a ton at the beginning of the year had increased to £30 by December. Despite these difficulties there was an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ in the number of sheep (the total is nearly 300,000) and 17% in the number of pigs (total nearly 40,000). Goats decreased by $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ to a total of 148,000.

The decline in the number of goats is due to the policy of discouraging free-range goats and replacing them with improved-type tethered animals. An increased demand for cow's milk caused a revival in dairy farming and two farms installed mechanical milkers.

The Department of Agriculture continued the breeding and distribution of improved livestock to be used as stud animals on loan or on premium or in the seven stud stables throughout the Island. A new Registered Poultry Breeders scheme was put into operation and the sale of day-old chicks was started.

At the Government Stock Farm at Athalassa expansion of breeding stock in the pig, dairying and goat sections was effected. There was a keen demand for breeding stock. The Large White pigs imported in 1950 continued to thrive under local conditions. Two large-scale pig-fattening experiments were carried out at the Government stations at Saittas and Morphou. A new Scandinavian-type piggery accommodating 96 fatteners was completed at the Government Stock Farm to permit further experimental work.

A new dairy, with refrigeration plant and cold room, was erected at the Government Stock Farm. Short courses were held in poultry and dairy husbandry.

Imports of stud animals from the United Kingdom included two Thoroughbred stallions and two Large Black boars. Importation of poultry and day-old chicks from the United Kingdom had to be temporarily suspended because of disease risks.

Mules and donkeys again found a ready market: 1,700 mules and 3,400 donkeys, valued at £154,000, were shipped abroad.

An experiment was undertaken in turkey raising in a forest area.

A serious epidemic of bluetongue began in September and reached its peak in the two following months. The early autumn rains, followed by warm weather, favoured the development of the disease which affected sheep in most of the village areas in Famagusta and Kyrenia districts, the northern and eastern parts of Nicosia district and parts of Larnaca and Paphos districts. The disease varied considerably in virulence and though the average mortality was low there were losses of up to 30% in some flocks. Over 50,000 sheep were inoculated with vaccine obtained from South Africa. The onset of colder weather helped to bring the epidemic to an end and no fresh outbreaks occurred after the middle of December.

More than half a million sheep and goats were inoculated with anthrax vaccine. One case of anthrax occurred in a horse; there were no outbreaks in other stock. No cases of ox-warble fly were observed; it is considered that the small re-infestation reported in 1950 has been controlled effectively and that the Colony is again free from this pest. There was no recurrence of Newcastle disease in poultry.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Membership of co-operative societies has now risen to more than 100,000. Twenty-four new societies were registered during the year, bringing the total to 643. Of these, 450 are credit societies and savings banks which issue loans, accept deposits, and supply farmers with agricultural requirements; 130 are consumers' stores; there are five carob marketing unions, two potato marketing unions, a vine products union, the Co-operative Central Bank, and 54 societies of other types. Deposits with societies amount to about £1 million.

Societies had a difficult year because of the drought. Cereal farmers not only could not repay their loans but were in need of fresh loans for the purchase of seed, fodder and other requirements. Thus the societies and the Co-operative Central Bank were faced with a major task in affording relief to farmers and the rural community in general. The Co-operative Central Bank, and societies in their turn, allowed extensions for the repayment of loans, amounting to £150,000, and issued new loans totalling £160,000. The resources of the Bank were inadequate to meet all demands and a loan of £150,000 was granted by Government.

Societies were again employed as Government's agents for the purchase of local wheat and barley and for the collection of zivania.

The school savings movement, which was inaugurated last year, grew rapidly. At the end of the school year there were 448 elementary school savings banks with over 36,000 depositors. Weekly collections amounted to £1,600.

The membership of the Co-operative Central Bank, which is the hub of the movement, increased to 410 societies. The Bank holds deposits from member societies amounting to £418,000 and has reserves of £244,000. During 1951 the Bank issued loans of more than £1,112,000 and supplied farmers with fertilisers, sulphur and seed potatoes to the value of £393,000.

It is not so many years ago that the farmers of Cyprus were in the grip of moneylenders and middlemen. The co-operative movement has helped them to escape this exploitation and progress towards better farming and better living.

FISHERIES

Fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

Good quality sponges are taken, mostly by fishermen from the Dodecanese. Sponge fishermen pay a licence fee and surrender part of their catch to Government.

320 sailing boats, 20 small, engine-assisted sailing boats and ten trawlers, occupying 960 persons, caught 300,000 okes of fish, valued at £75,000, during 1951.

FORESTRY

With the opening of the new Forestry College at Prodhromos, built at a cost of £50,000, Cyprus has become the forestry centre of the Middle East. The first course started in the autumn with 28 students, 18 of them Cypriots and ten—some nominated by the United Nations—from Jordan, Syria, Libya and Iraq. Fifteen of the 36 places the College offers are being reserved for overseas candidates and it is expected that Kenya, Uganda and the Lebanon will send students to future courses.

The building of the College fulfils a plan for a training school for foresters first put forward in 1926 by Dr. A. H. Unwin, former Principal Forest Officer in Cyprus. The financial crisis of the early nineteen-thirties and then the war held up the plan. It was not until the Cyprus Ten-Year Development Programme was launched that resources became available and even then progress would have been slower had it not been for the personal interest taken in the project by Mr. A. Creech Jones as Secretary of State for the Colonies and the late Mr. Ernest Bevin when he was Foreign Secretary.

Throughout the year the Forest Department made steady progress with the afforestation of bare land in the lowland and mountain forests. More than 2,000 donums were treated.

There are now 92 village fuel areas covering 15,000 donums. Some of the more developed areas will be handed over to village authorities in the coming year.

Increased yields of pine timber were cut from the Main State Forests and the sale price continued to rise. Dead or uprooted trees were sold to surrounding villages for timber and fuel; poles, stakes and slash resulting from thinning and pruning were eagerly sought after, so that most of the cost of this work was recovered.

The control of the Oil Conversion Scheme was returned to the Forest Department and the policy of compelling the owners of kilns and other commercial heaters to burn oil instead of wood was vigorously pursued. The greater use of oil in industry has resulted in the demand for wood fuel for domestic purposes being met at reasonable prices.

There were 55 forest fires (area burned: 745 donums; damage: £2,820), which was slightly more than in 1950, when fewer fires were recorded than ever before. The increase may be partly explained by the drought and by deliberate firing to create employment in the Paphos-Tillyria area. Other forest crime continued the decline of recent years.

The Department continued its efforts to persuade forest villages to ballot for the exclusion of free-range goats from their village areas, the objective being the creation of a goat-free buffer zone around all the forests. The former grazing community of Dhimmata, which was moved to a model village outside the forest, settled down satisfactorily to its new agricultural life, although the drought handicapped its progress. The village was formally opened by the Governor

in January, 1951. Negotiations are proceeding to transfer another forest village, Livadhi, an ex-grazing community in the Paphos district, to a place far removed from the forest.

Further extensions were made to the forest road and telephone system. Fourteen miles of new road were constructed, including an additional section of the Northern Range east-west road, which is now open to traffic from Halevga to Komi Kebir. The forest telephone system was extended by 48 miles, connecting 14 more stations and villages. New building included four houses in the Northern Range, additional canteen accommodation at Halevga, telephone exchange and operators' quarters at Stavros and staff quarters at the Forestry College.

The overseas demand for the seed of forest species continued to increase and a remunerative seed production service is being built up. The production of seedlings in the Department's nurseries was curtailed because of the drought. Nevertheless at the end of the summer 500,000 tree seedlings were available for planting.

Drought relief funds allocated to the Department were used for reafforestation, road improvement and silvicultural works. In addition, an attempt was made in the Skylloura area of Nicosia district to encourage the private planting of eucalyptus trees. Planting material was supplied free and many farmers took the opportunity to create small woodlots in their lands.

Trout ova flown from the United Kingdom were introduced into perennial streams in the mountains. In spite of maximum summer water temperatures of 22° C, young trout some seven to eight inches in length are now to be seen. This experiment is being followed with much interest.

Government has decided to grant another scholarship in forestry at a British University. The candidate will undergo preliminary training at the Forestry College at Prodromos.

During October three senior Cypriot members of the forest staff visited Israel to study nursery practice and overhead irrigation systems.

· MINING

Extensive ancient workings and slag heaps testify that Cyprus was an important producer of copper during Phoenician and Roman times; some authorities maintain that the word "copper" was derived from the name of the Island.

From the Roman period until the British occupation in 1878 mining appears to have been neglected, but in recent years it has developed into an industry of great economic importance to the Colony. The principal minerals produced are cupreous and iron pyrites, asbestos, chrome ore, umber and gypsum.

The value of minerals exported in 1951 was about £7 millions, setting—for the fifth year in succession—a new record. The increase over the 1950 figure was £1½ million. There was a substantial rise in the volume of almost all minerals produced and more copper and iron pyrites were shipped than ever before.

There was an increase in prospecting, mainly by the pyrites producers. Most was geophysical prospecting and exploratory drilling. Thirty-two prospecting permits for mineral substances were issued.

A local company is engaged in oil prospecting and at the end of the year a test well had reached a depth of 3,020 feet.

The progress of the Geological Survey which began in 1950 was hampered by shortage of staff. A second full-time geologist arrived in September.

Cupreous pyrites is the most important mineral produced and the whole output for the year came from the Mavrovouni mine of the Cyprus Mines Corporation and the Kalavassos and Sha mines of the Hellenic Mining Company. The ore from the Mavrovouni mine is railed to a treatment plant at Xeros where cupreous concentrates, cement copper and pyrites are prepared for export. The Cyprus Mines Corporation has almost completed the erection, at considerable capital outlay, of an acid leaching plant to improve the copper extraction from the ore, and a part of the plant was brought into operation towards the end of the year. The ore from the Kalavassos and Sha mines is transported to the coast where crushing and washing plants are located.

The Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Company is developing a new ore body located during drilling in the Limni concession. The ore is composed of massive copper pyrites and contains encouraging zinc values.

Asbestos (chrysotile) is produced by Cyprus Asbestos Mines Ltd. from large quarries at Amiandos on Troodos. The asbestos-bearing rock is quarried and treated in primary and fibre mills. The graded fibre is transported to Limassol for export. Over 18,000 tons of asbestos fibre were produced in 1951. A plant to manufacture asbestos cement sheets, primarily for local consumption, was brought into operation during the year.

Chrome iron ore (chromite) occurs in the Troodos area and deposits are worked by the Cyprus Chrome Company. The ore is transported from the mine by aerial ropeway to a concentrating plant where the low grade ore is sorted and concentrated. The high grade ore is exported in lump form.

Gypsum is quarried at many places. It is exported in the crude state and also, after being ground and calcined, as plaster of Paris. The Gypsum and Plasterboard Company has established a large quarry and completed the erection of extensive and modern stucco and plasterboard plants. This company shipped 20,000 tons of gypsum rock during the year, but a sharp rise in freight charges restricted the rate of export.

Umber is produced from surface and shallow underground workings, mostly in the Larnaca district. Part of the output is exported in the raw state and part after being pulverised and calcined and graded into the required shades. The revaluation of sterling has improved the prospects of this industry which had been meeting strong competition from synthetic products.

OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Tobacco: The eight factories—a new one was established in October, 1951—produced 350 tons of cigarettes from imported and Cyprus-grown yellow-leaf tobacco. Production was almost exclusively for the local market.

Soap: Sixteen factories manufactured 1,200 tons of laundry soap.

Footwear: There are three principal workshops using machinery for the manufacture of footwear; many hand-made boots and shoes are also produced.

Tanning: Two tanneries treat imported hides and satisfy most of the Island's requirements of sole and upper leather. A village tanning industry treats local skins used for shoe linings.

Buttons: 1½ million gross of pearl and ivory nut buttons were manufactured; exports amounted to £176,000 compared with £159,000 in 1950.

Brick, tile and pottery manufacture: Bricks and mosaic, cement and earthenware tiles are made by two large factories and there are several small concerns engaged in this industry.

Artificial teeth: 52,000 gross of artificial teeth, valued at £68,000, were exported, mainly to the United Kingdom, India, Egypt and Persia.

Beer: There are three breweries, the largest of which, the K.E.O. plant at Limassol, went into production in May with a capacity of nearly 1¼ million bottles a year.

Macaroni: Six macaroni factories supply the local market.

Cheese: 351 tons of cheese, valued at £122,000, were exported.

Animal fodder: Two factories produce mixed fodders and concentrates; 2,941 tons, valued at £70,000, were exported, almost all to Israel.

Cotton yarn: Cotton yarn spun by the two mills satisfies most of the home requirements. Yarn worth £111,000 was exported, more than half of it to Yugoslavia.

Other textiles: One of the spinning mills has established a weaving plant; this, with another plant which began production early in 1951, may be able to meet the local demand for towels and other cotton goods.

Village industry: The manufacture of high quality lace is a major village industry, employing 1,200 workers. Exports in 1951 were valued at £18,000. Other village industries are the preparation of dried figs, raisins and other fruit.

Silk filature: The filature at Yeroskipos, near Paphos, produced 10,800 yards of silk cloth of which 1,000 yards, valued at £500, were exported.

Carob gum: 130 tons, valued at £22,000, were exported.

Soap oils: Three factories supplied olive kernel oil for the local soap industry.

Essential oils: £8,000 worth of essential oils were exported.

Nail factory: A factory opened in Nicosia in May produces all kinds of nails.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

The people of Cyprus attach great value to education and every year more children are being enrolled in the Island's 750 schools. Elementary education is free but not yet compulsory: there is an elementary school within reach of every village. Secondary education is available in the main towns and many of the larger villages; fees are charged but family circumstances are taken into account and the talented child of poor parents has a good chance of obtaining a scholarship. Education beyond the secondary stage is available only at the Teachers' Training College and at commercial institutions.

Elementary Education

Elementary schools take boys and girls between the ages of six and 14. There are six standards so the child starting at the age of six should complete the course by the time he is 12. Elementary schools are provided not only in the large centres of population but also in the most isolated villages. They range in size from the single-teacher school, where the work is so arranged that one group of children is being taught while the rest are doing lessons on their own, to the big schools in the towns, several of which have six or more teachers each.

The provision of educational facilities is complicated because children of the different communities must have different schools. This is easy enough to arrange in the densely populated towns but is not so easy in some of the villages where, although there are few children, there have to be separate schools for Greeks and Turks. The following table, giving the distribution of schools between the various communities, shows the high proportion of one-teacher schools, particularly for Turkish children:

		<i>Greek</i>	<i>Turkish</i>	<i>Maronite</i>	<i>Armenian</i>	<i>Latin-Catholic</i>
One teacher	..	204	153	2	2	—
Two teachers	..	144	35	3	—	—
Three	..	48	6	—	—	1
Four	..	16	2	—	—	1
Five	..	17	—	—	1	—
Six or more	..	56	8	—	1	2
		<u>485</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

More than 90% of children attend school at some time or other. Unfortunately, parents tend to send children to school at the age of six when they are of no value at home and withdraw them at ten or eleven when they are capable of working in the fields. This tendency, which used to mean that less than half the children completed school, is gradually lessening: nowadays more children are being kept longer at school.

In 1951 there were 63,359 children attending elementary schools compared with 60,160 in the previous year :

		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Greek	.. ..	27,350	23,358	50,708
Turkish	.. ..	6,101	5,304	11,405
Maronite	.. ..	165	123	288
Armenian	.. ..	190	164	354
Latin-Catholic	.. ..	142	229	371
Others	.. ..	131	102	233
Totals	.. ..	34,079	29,280	63,359

The elementary school curriculum consists of the mother tongue, arithmetic, geography, history, nature study, religion, art, music and physical training. English is taught as a second language in the two top classes of 184 schools with more than two teachers. Except in the bigger schools, the class teacher has to take all the subjects of the curriculum. He is however helped by travelling teachers, trained under a Government scholarship programme, who specialise in agriculture, art, music and physical education.

In addition to the help thus given them in class, teachers have the opportunity of attending summer courses. Those held in 1951 laid stress on psychology and a lecturer from England, with the help of senior staff of the Education Department, conducted a course in educational theory. These courses are voluntary and, although teachers who attend must pay for their board and lodging, they are very popular.

The cost of running the Greek, Turkish and Maronite elementary schools is shared between Government and the community. Government pays the salaries of teachers and the expenses of inspection and administration ; this amounts to about 85% of the amount spent on elementary education. The remaining 15%, representing the cost of buildings, repairs, maintenance, stationery and school meals, is collected by a tax on each town or village. During 1950-51 this tax produced £130,000, equivalent to about £2 per child. The cost per child to Government amounted to more than £11.

The other communities—Armenian, Catholic and the rest—are given grants-in-aid to help pay the salaries of teachers ; they build their own schools and purchase their own equipment.

There are 1,500 teachers in the Greek, Turkish and Maronite schools, which means that the ratio of pupils to teacher is 40. In many of the one-teacher schools the number is less than 40 and may sometimes be as low as ten or 12 : in other schools the numbers in a class exceed 40. The Department makes every effort however to ensure that no class is bigger than 60.

The average salary and cost-of-living allowance of an elementary school teacher on the permanent staff is £360.

There are in Nicosia two preparatory schools for children of English parentage. Army schools are maintained in Nicosia and Famagusta.

Secondary Education

Whereas elementary education is free and available in almost every village, fees are paid for secondary education and the schools are usually confined to the bigger centres of population. Nevertheless the schools are well-distributed and only a very small proportion of children live more than 12 miles from a secondary school. The teachers are paid and buildings erected and maintained from the resources of the governing body of the school. Twelve of the 50 secondary schools, representing 44% of the secondary school pupils, receive a grant from Government which enables them to maintain a better standard than they otherwise could without raising their fees considerably.

The curriculum varies from school to school; the following figures give the percentage of the types of curriculum:

Total enrolment according to curriculum

	%
Greek Classical Gymnasiums under a Town School Committee	36
Greek Classical under private management ..	3
Village High Schools	6
General Curriculum	9
General Curriculum with subsidiary Commercial	32
Turkish Classical and Modern	10
English Modern	4
	<hr/>
	100%

There are 519 secondary school teachers. About half have university degrees or diplomas, some also having teacher-training qualifications; a certain number have post-secondary training and the rest have only a secondary school background.

The average cost per pupil for secondary education is rather more than £17 a year. Fees vary from £10 to £25 a year although some pupils are accepted for less, or free, while some pay considerably more. The salary of a secondary school teacher is approximately the same as that of an elementary school teacher though there are greater variations according to qualifications and experience.

Technical and Agricultural Training: The Apprentices' Training Centre, in Nicosia, gives a theoretical and practical technical education. The course is for five years, twenty new apprentices being admitted each year. Half their time is spent in class and the other half either in the Centre's own workshop or in workshops of the Public Works Department or of private employers. Mechanisation is advancing rapidly in Cyprus and there should be openings for these boys in the new electricity grid scheme, in the maintenance sheds of Cyprus Airways and in shops for the repair of farm machinery. Evening classes for artisans are also held at the Centre.

Two Rural Central Schools have been established to train the sons of farmers who themselves intend to be farmers on their fathers' land. One of these schools, for Greeks, is at Morphou and the other, for Turks, at Pergamos. The course is for two years and the boys, who live in typical village houses, are trained on the farm and in the class-room in farm management and all that it means.

Post-Secondary Education

The only post-secondary education in the Island is that of teacher-training. There are two colleges—for men at Morphou and for women at Nicosia—which turn out 90 students a year. The students have all completed a secondary school course and undergo two years' training in teaching.

There are no other post-secondary institutions and students who wish to obtain higher qualifications must study privately or go abroad. During 1951 eighteen students took the Intermediate B.A. or B.Sc. and four took the B.A. or B.Sc. degree examinations in Cyprus. Five were successful at the intermediate stage and one obtained a degree.

More and more students have been taking the London Matriculation examination in order to qualify for further studies abroad. In 1940 there were only five candidates for this examination; in 1951 there were 214. Cyprus has been recognised as a centre for the London General Certificate of Education and the first examination will be held in 1952.

There are 56 Government Scholars in the United Kingdom and a considerable number of private students, some aided by the British Council. Unfortunately, the number of vacancies in Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom is not equal to the demand for places. A good proportion of the scholars are financed from a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme for the training of Cypriots for posts of greater responsibility in various branches of Government—administration, education, accountancy, medicine, agriculture, forestry and antiquities. Courses vary from one year to six and so far over 100 scholars have been sent.

The scholarship scheme is already bearing fruit in the Education Department: during the last two years organising teachers trained under the scheme have been helping teachers and classes in gardening, art, physical training and music. During the summer they and others of the Department ran courses for practising teachers in all subjects of the curriculum. The knowledge and experience gained during the scholarship years are thus passed on to hundreds of teachers who cannot themselves be scholars but can benefit from the scheme at second-hand.

During the year 90 elementary school choirs passed the Royal Schools of Music examinations, and musical festivals were held in Nicosia and district towns.

School gardens, under the guidance of a team of four teachers led by an expert trained under the scholarship scheme, are increasing in value and importance. These gardens, which are attached to about

two-thirds of the schools, serve as a practising-ground for the lessons in rural husbandry which replace the physics and chemistry of town schools which have no gardens.

Conferences

From time to time two or three-day district conferences are conducted at which organising teachers and senior members of the Department discuss with teachers matters of professional interest. These conferences, with the summer courses, help to keep teachers abreast of the latest trends.

Building

Part of the work of the Department is concerned with the provision and maintenance of buildings and furniture for the 700 elementary schools. The money for these is provided by the towns and villages themselves (though £10,000 has been allotted from Development Funds for the assistance of poor villages). The Department is concerned to see that the money is well spent and to give such technical help as is required. For this there are five Inspectors of School Buildings who supervise expenditure of some £100,000 a year.

Numbers in schools are increasing every year and it is necessary not merely to keep up with the normal replacement but also to deal with extensions. It is hoped in time to decrease the size of classes, particularly in single-teacher schools. This will involve the provision of more teachers and buildings.

Welfare Services

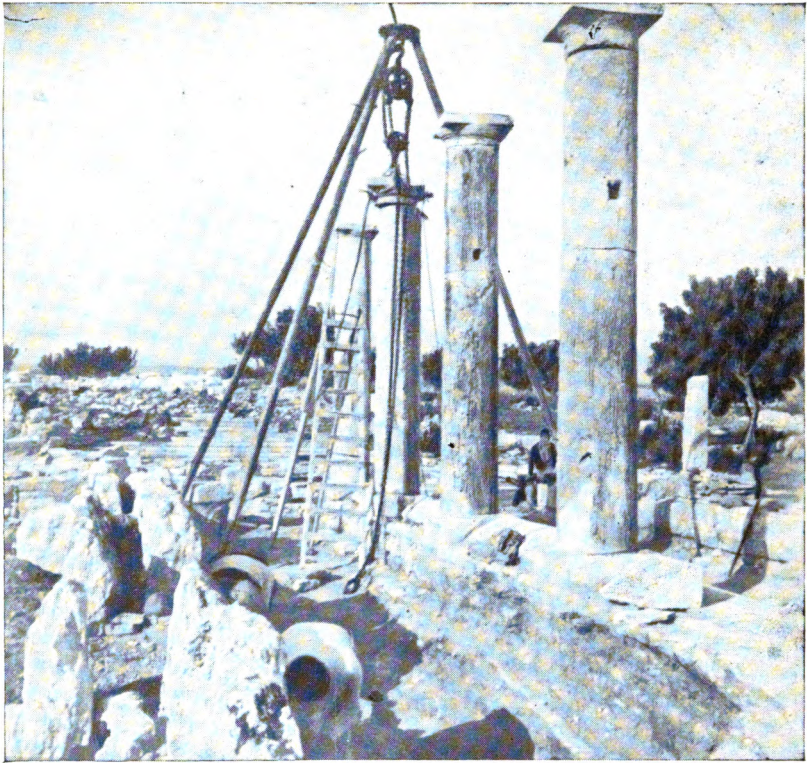
Until recently the Welfare Service, which dealt largely with juvenile delinquency, was run as part of the Education Department. It has now been enlarged to cope with adult offenders as well and has become a separate department, though still associated with the Education Department for administrative purposes.

Reform School: A part of the Welfare Service which continues to be under the Education Department is the Reform School which takes boys between eight and sixteen for periods ranging from one to four years. First started in 1943, the Reform School was originally housed in a former hotel on the seashore at Lapithos. With the help of two artisan foremen, the boys have themselves built new dormitories and staff accommodation. This has been most valuable training which should help the boys to find employment on their release.

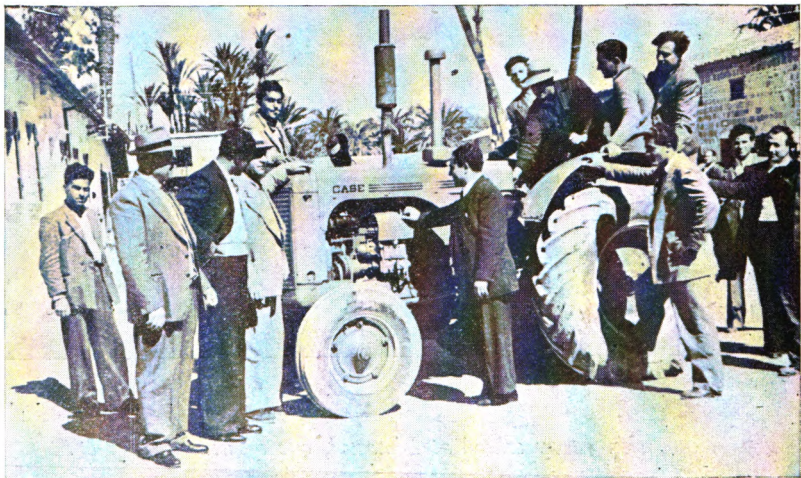
During 1950 a hostel was set up at Lapithos to accommodate boys who had been released from the Reform School and were in employment in the Lapithos area. It is now self-supporting. In 1951 two other hostels were started, one in Limassol and the other in Nicosia. The boys pay part of the cost of their board and Government pays the rest. The hostels are not intended to be permanent residences for ex-Reform School pupils but to help them establish themselves during the year or two after their release. The hostels also admit a few boys who are on probation.



*A new elementary school at Limassol, one of nearly forty built
in the past two years.*



Re-erecting columns in the Sanctuary of Apollo at Curium. The work is being carried out by the Pennsylvania University Museum expedition.



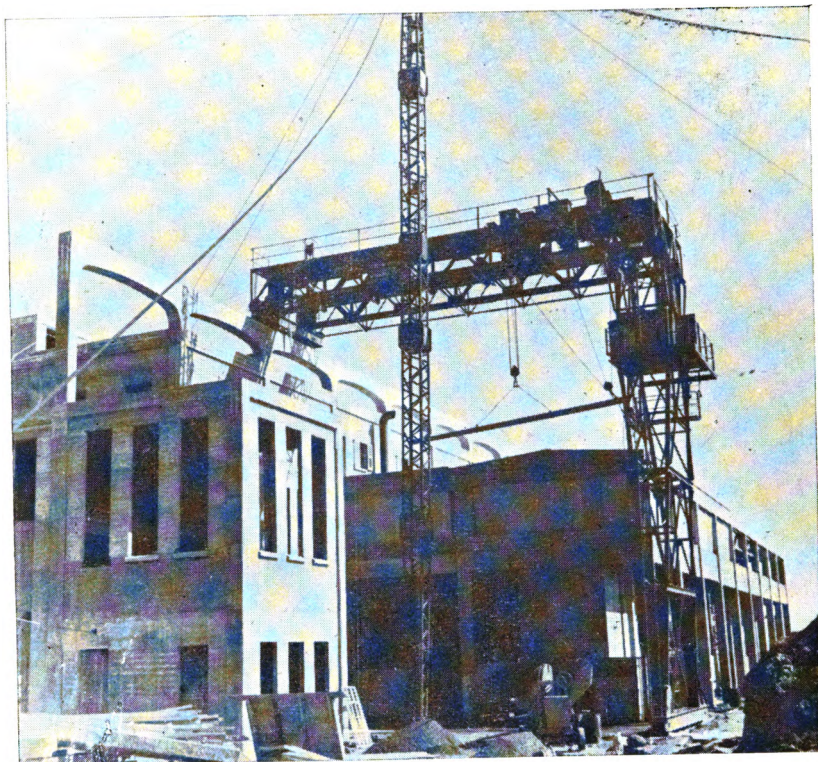
Farmers taking a course in tractor driving and maintenance at the Government Stock Farm, Athalassa.



New headquarters of Cable and Wireless Ltd. in Nicosia ; the building incorporates the automatic telephone exchange.



Boys of the Lapithos Reform School.



The power station at Dhekelia which will be ready to supply current by the summer of 1952.



New ambulances purchased by the Medical and Health Department.

Blind School: St. Barnabas Blind School in Nicosia is run by a committee with the help of a grant from Government. With 17 boys in residence it is full. An experiment in training three blind girls is being carried out, accommodation for the girls being found outside the school. After-care work has been extended and more jobs have been found for former pupils.

Distribution of Milk: Through the generosity of the local Greek and Turkish Committees of the United Nations Appeal for Children Fund, it was possible to extend considerably the distribution of milk to schools in poor villages during the cold months of the year. The money obtained from this fund, with grants by the Greek and Turkish Education Boards and from some of the villages themselves, enabled 6,203 children in 160 villages to receive hot milk daily over a period varying from six to 14 weeks. Town School Committees arranged for feeding poor children in the towns.

HEALTH

Cyprus is a particularly healthy country with a death rate (8.4 per 1,000) which is among the lowest in the world. Dangerous infectious diseases such as cholera, plague and epidemic typhus are unknown. Malaria, which formerly took heavy toll, has been completely wiped out.

The birth rate (29 per 1,000) is high and infant mortality (60 per 1,000 live births—the lowest figure ever recorded) continues to decline. The population of the island is thus increasing rapidly and people are living longer. The expectation of life at birth is 63 years for males and 68 years for females.

Infectious Diseases.

Notifications of infectious diseases during the past four years have been :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Typhoid</i>	<i>Tuberculosis (all forms)</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Scarlet fever</i>
1948	.. 479	.. 211	.. 41	.. 47	.. Nil
1949	.. 554	.. 303	.. 30	.. 21	.. Nil
1950	.. 596	.. 266	.. 69	.. 90	.. 143
1951	.. 371	.. 254	.. 44	.. 48	.. 371

The outbreak of scarlet fever, though fairly widespread, was relatively mild and there were no deaths.

Medical Facilities

Good medical and hospital facilities exist in all the big towns. In Nicosia there is a modern hospital offering full specialist treatment with the latest diagnostic and therapeutic appliances, including deep X-rays and radium. A physiotherapy department was opened during the year. In addition to the main hospitals, there are 19 rural hospitals and 42 private nursing homes and there is also a large and efficient hospital maintained by the Cyprus Mines Corporation at Pendaria. The needs of tuberculous patients are met by two sanatoria and there are chest clinics in each of the main towns. The staff of the Medical Department includes 50 whole-time doctors and a number who serve part-time.

The cost of medical attention and hospital treatment varies with the financial circumstances of the patient and is kept as low as possible. Poor people are entitled to free or cheap treatment in Government hospitals and dispensaries. Labourers and artisans regularly employed by Government, and their families, receive free treatment under the contributory Government Social Insurance Fund.

Sanitation

The drive for better sanitation, particularly in the villages, was vigorously pursued in 1951; nearly 7,000 latrines were constructed and another 18,000 were under construction at the end of the year. It is expected that by June, 1952, 35,000 latrines will have been built by voluntary effort under the guidance of the Medical Department.

To combat flies and mosquitoes 110,000 houses were sprayed with insecticides; more than 2,000 talks on hygiene were given to villagers.

Anti-Malarial Work

The success of the Anopheles Eradication Campaign may be seen from the fact that intensive search revealed only three minor pockets of anopheles breeding in the Island. Not a single new infestation with malaria was reported during the year.

Mobile Health Unit

Serving 35 villages in a remote area of the Limassol and Paphos districts, the Mobile Health Unit travelled 8,000 miles in all weather. More than 6,000 patients were treated and 4,000 houses inspected. There were 450 new attendances at the infant welfare centres.

Infant Welfare

The whole standard of infant welfare work has been improved and several new centres were opened. There are now over 50 centres in operation. The emphasis is on preventive medicine and the healthy development of the child; the centres no longer function as clinics for the sick.

Dental Care

Government dental officers are stationed in the main centres and their clinics are equipped with the most up-to-date apparatus. A Mobile Dental Unit with the amenities of a first-class dental surgery visits outlying villages and schools.

Rehabilitation

A rehabilitation and occupational centre is attached to the Jubilee Sanatorium, Kyperounda, for the benefit of ex-tuberculous patients. Their production of goods for sale increases each year. There is another centre attached to the Mental Hospital.

Ophthalmic and Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

The major hospitals have regular departments undertaking ophthalmic and ear, nose and throat work.

Radiological Department

Each main hospital has an X-ray installation. In Nicosia the diagnostic and deep X-ray units are both powerful and modern and the most intricate investigations can be undertaken and special treatments given.

Mental Hospital

Within old buildings, modernised as far as possible, the latest methods of treating the mentally sick are in use, and there is opportunity for occupational therapy under a trained instructor.

Venereal Diseases

Clinics and prophylactic centres function in the main towns.

Preventive Inoculations

The Medical Department carries out inoculations and vaccinations against smallpox, diphtheria, yellow fever and other diseases.

Port Health Work

To guard against the introduction of infectious or epidemic diseases, more than 1,000 ships and 3,400 aircraft were sprayed during the year; 3,250 passengers were placed under surveillance.

Medical Practitioners

There are many doctors resident in the Island apart from the staff of the Medical Department and only a few isolated parts of the country are removed from immediate medical aid.

Special Features

A committee formed to organise a campaign against hydatid disease began work during the year. A police surgeon was appointed to undertake medico-legal duties in association with the Criminal Investigation Department.

HOUSING

Although the cost of materials continued to rise—in some cases by as much as 25%—there was little slackening in the rate of new house building. A slight decrease in the number of licences issued in some of the towns was offset by a sharp increase in the villages, where labour costs are lower and material is often ready to hand. There was a great deal of alteration and conversion. The middle and upper income groups are now reasonably well-housed but squalor is still evident among the urban and suburban dwellings of the poor and, more extensively, in the less prosperous villages.

Many of the houses now being built, especially in the countryside, are much superior to anything seen before: they are well laid out and have proper sanitary arrangements. It is a condition of all new house building that an adequate latrine is installed.

In the towns the houses of the well-to-do are usually built of dressed stone and the internal fittings, imported from abroad, are of fair quality. The ornamental iron work, which is a feature of many of these houses, is made in the island and is generally of pleasing design. The dwellings of the poorer people are of mud brick and plaster. The older houses and many of the new have clay roofs and floors either of mud or tiled with marmara slabs. They are of one to three rooms, rarely more, and families of as many as nine persons may be crowded into them. Except in recently built houses, sanitary arrangements are primitive.

In the villages houses are made of mud bricks, which are sometimes plastered. Occasionally the roofs are tiled but usually they are of clay and are kept watertight by the application of more clay each winter before the rains. On the hills local unworked stone is used for house building. Most village houses consist of two to five rooms and have a yard round which are outbuildings used as stores, stables and kitchens.

In the past few years Government has subsidised a number of municipal housing projects : 134 municipal dwellings have been completed in Nicosia, 60 in Limassol, 48 in Famagusta and 16 in Larnaca. Rents vary between £2 10s. and £3 5s. a month. Expenditure has totalled £200,000 of which £170,000 has come from Government loans, £21,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds and the rest from municipal funds.

The Cyprus Mines Corporation has continued its programme of housing renovation and improvement at Xeros and Mavrovouni. Housing conditions in the mining areas have now greatly improved.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Thirty-one laws were enacted during 1951. Among them were the new Companies Law and the Water Supply (Municipal and Other Areas) Law and laws about Family Courts and marriage and divorce affecting Moslems. Among amending laws was the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Law, increasing the amounts of compensation payable and introducing a schedule of occupational diseases, incapacity or death from which enables the receipt of compensation as if the disease were a personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment.

The Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945, and the Emergency Laws (Transitional Provisions) (Cyprus) Order, 1946, have been further extended to December 10th, 1952.

The Revised Edition of the Laws of the Colony, including all laws enacted locally up to March 31st, 1949, was introduced on July 1st, 1950.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The Supreme Court of Cyprus consists of a Chief Justice and two or more Puisne Judges. It has appellate jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over the decisions of all other courts, and original jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Act of 1890, in matrimonial causes, and in appeals against decisions of the Commissioner for Income Tax. A single Judge exercises the original jurisdiction of the Court; his decision is subject to review by the full Court. In civil matters, where the amount or value in dispute is £300 or over, an appeal lies from the Supreme Court to His Majesty in Council; but the Supreme Court may also, in its discretion, grant leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council from any other judgment which involves a question of exceptional importance.

There are six Assize Courts, one for each district, with unlimited criminal jurisdiction and power to order compensation up to £300. These Courts are constituted by a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting with a President of a District Court and a District Judge or with two District Judges. This Bench of three is nominated by the Chief Justice whenever a sitting is to be held.

The six District Courts consist of a President and such District Judges and Magistrates as the Chief Justice may direct. At present there are three Presidents (each in charge of two District Courts), nine District Judges and seven Magistrates. The District Courts exercise original civil and criminal jurisdiction, the extent of which varies with the composition of the Bench. In civil matters (other than those within the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court) a President and one or two District Judges sitting together have unlimited jurisdiction; a President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction up to £200; and a Magistrate up to £25. In proceedings for the ejectment of a tenant from premises under the Rent Restriction Laws a President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction to deal with any claim or proceeding, irrespective of the amount involved. The limit of jurisdiction of any President sitting alone may be increased to £500 and of any Magistrate to £50 by order of the Governor.

In criminal matters the jurisdiction of a District Court is exercised by its members sitting singly and is of a summary character. A President has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to three years or with fine up to £100 or with both, and may order compensation up to £100; a District Judge has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to one year or with fine up to £100 or with both, and may order compensation up to £50; a Magistrate has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to six months or with fine up to £25 or with both, and may order compensation up to £25.

The family laws of the various religious communities are expressly safeguarded.

Criminal Returns

The number of persons tried at Assizes in 1951 was 334 compared with 320 in 1950. Eleven persons were tried for murder; two of these were convicted and were executed, eight were acquitted and one case was withdrawn. Eight persons were tried for manslaughter and all were convicted. The number of persons tried for murder in 1950 was ten, of whom four were convicted, and for manslaughter 20, of whom 17 were convicted. Seven persons (one convicted) were charged with attempted murder in 1951 compared with eleven (four convicted) in 1950. There were 12 convictions for offences against property with violence to the person, compared with nine in 1950. Convictions for other offences against property continued to increase: there were 140 convictions compared with 110 in 1950 and 97 in 1949.

The number of summary convictions rose from 49,531 in 1950 to 52,823 in 1951. This is the second highest number of summary convictions on record: the highest was 53,572 in 1948. The principal increase was in traffic offences which numbered 25,160, representing almost 47% of the total, compared with 20,916 in 1950 (and 10,385 in 1945). Convictions for offences against the State and public order (in which offences against the Defence Regulations are included) again decreased: from 2,676 in 1950 they dropped to 1,923 in 1951, mainly because of a relaxation of the Defence Regulations. The steady decrease in recent years in convictions for offences against the Forest Laws was maintained in 1951: there were 1,126 convictions compared with 1,381 in 1950.

Civil Proceedings

Civil litigation continued to increase: 11,898 actions—the highest figure since 1930—were begun in the District Courts, compared with 11,129 in 1950 and 11,398 in 1949.

POLICE

The Cyprus Police Force is an armed body, though weapons are not normally carried. The Force consists of a Commissioner of Police, two Assistant Commissioners, 45 officers and 1,097 other ranks, mounted and foot. The Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioners, a Superintendent and three Cypriot officers are at Police Headquarters in Nicosia. A Superintendent or an Assistant Superintendent is in charge of each of the six Police Divisions.

The Divisional Police are responsible for the maintenance of order, the prevention, investigation and detection of crime, the prosecution of offenders, the registration and supervision of criminals, passport control, traffic duties and the control and registration of aliens.

A new Police Training School in Nicosia was completed in May, 1951. It is commanded by an English officer with a Cypriot commissioned officer as his assistant. The School provides instruction for recruits and refresher courses for serving constables and N.C.Os.

A high standard of education and physical fitness is demanded of young men seeking to join the Force and a knowledge of English is essential.

More than 850 members of the Force are qualified in first aid; regular instructional classes are held and there is an annual competition. The Force forms a Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the Commissioner of Police is Commissioner of the Cyprus District of the Brigade. Classes in life-saving are held regularly and 32 Bronze Medals, 28 first Bronze Bars, three second Bronze Bars, two third Bronze Bars, six fourth Bronze Bars, one Instructor's Certificate, eleven Bronze Crosses and eight Awards of Merit were awarded during the year by the Royal Life Saving Society.

The Traffic Branch had a busy year checking and controlling an ever-increasing number of vehicles and investigating an increasing number of accidents. An intensive campaign to reduce accidents was conducted and every available means of propaganda—the press, films, radio, talks in schools, leaflets and pamphlets—were used. An instructional filmstrip on road safety was made by students attending the Colonial Film Unit's training school; it will be shown throughout the Island.

A Police Fire Brigade, consisting of twelve men, is maintained in Nicosia and the Police Band, numbering 30 players, is also stationed there.

PRISONS

The open camp system—the “prison without bars”—which was introduced in 1949, has now become a regular feature of the Colony's penal administration. The 1951 camp, which ran from May to December, was on the seashore near Salamis and the 60 convicts accommodated were employed by the Antiquities Department in the old town of Famagusta. The men displayed keen interest in the work, which was mainly devoted to the clearance of historic sites, and greatly appreciated the open-air life and the sea bathing. Discipline was well maintained. Although the staff was very small and the camp unfenced, only two men tried to escape.

The work carried out did not deprive any regular labourers of jobs; it was work which, without prison labour, would have been too expensive to undertake.

A second camp, in Kyrenia Castle, which had been opened in December, 1950, continued until May, 1951. The work done here was also for the Department of Antiquities and consisted of excavation and clearance which greatly improved the Castle's appearance.

The open prison at Athalassa, five miles from Nicosia, which caters especially for young offenders, continued to run smoothly. Agricultural training is the basis of this scheme of rehabilitation—the boys work on the Government Stock Farm—but general education is also given. There is a full programme of classes, lectures and sporting activities.

The Central Prison in Nicosia now has electric lighting, improved ventilation and flush lavatories. Educational classes continued to be held on five nights a week. There were six part-time instructors and for part of the year two educated convicts were also employed as teachers. Many convicts enrolled for English lessons and one passed the English Ordinary examination. Four men were taking correspondence courses. Ninety illiterates attended regular classes and at the end of the year more than half of them were able to read and write letters.

A number of trades are taught in the prison, including tailoring, shoe repairing and shoe making, carpentry, blacksmithing, bookbinding, and cookery. A newly-introduced trade is mat-making. On the prison farm men learn the elements of farming, animal husbandry and soil conservation.

Wages are paid to all convicts whose work and conduct are satisfactory after they have served six months in prison. There is a weekly issue of cigarettes.

Physical training and athletics are encouraged and eight football teams play regular matches; the teams select their own captains who attend sports committee meetings presided over by the Superintendent of Prisons. Cinema shows are given by mobile units of the Public Information Office and there are facilities for listening to broadcasts. A number of new books have been added to the library, but periodicals are still in short supply.

The health of the prisoners remained very satisfactory and most of them gained in weight.

There was a disturbance in the prison in September which coincided with agitation against the Prison Administration in the local Communist press. Eighteen men were found guilty of attempted mutiny. The situation was never out of control and no one was seriously injured. Privileges were stopped for a period but as tension eased they were restored and by Christmas everything was normal.

In the only district prison, at Paphos, cell lighting and a hot water system were installed.

The After-Care Committee met regularly. Of 183 men interviewed before release 108 went back to their old jobs, 65 were found work through the Labour Exchanges and 10 were found employment directly by the Committee. Tools were issued free to 19 men and clothing to 57.

The daily average number of persons detained in all prisons was 637, of whom 9 were women, compared with 654 in 1950 and 665 in 1949. The number of prisoners in the age group 16-20 was again reduced.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities & Public Works

BROADCASTING

The Cyprus Broadcasting Service is expected to be on the air during the early summer of 1952. Broadcasts will be in English, Greek and Turkish and, for a start, will probably be given for five hours a day. This period will be extended as the Service becomes fully staffed and equipped.

The Director, Chief Engineer, News Editor and Assistant Engineer—the complete expatriate establishment—have already taken up their duties. A senior engineering post has been filled by a young Cypriot who recently obtained his degree in electronic engineering at Liverpool University.

Construction has begun of the first block of buildings and tests have been carried out on two low-power transmitters which will be used pending the installation of the permanent 10 kilowatt transmitter.

The Forces Broadcasting Station near Nicosia has continued to devote time to Greek and Turkish programmes—talks for farmers and co-operators and musical selections—and has also put out a weekly newsletter contributed by the Public Information Office.

More than 13,700 wireless receiving licences were issued in 1951; this represents an average of one set for every 36 inhabitants. Many of these sets are in coffee shops and clubs and thus the listening public is much higher than the figure of licences would suggest.

WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION

1951 saw the most intensive development of irrigation and domestic water supplies in the Colony's history. A new irrigation scheme was completed, on average, every three days: there were no fewer than 125 of them, commanding 10,000 donums of new irrigation, of which more than one-third is perennial. Piped water supplies were taken to another 68 villages, compared with 52 villages in 1950 and 32 in 1949. Boreholes were drilled at record pace; they totalled 230 (191 in the previous year), producing sufficient pumped water to irrigate 9,000 donums in summer.

In the towns, where £1 million is to be spent on water schemes, work began on the new supplies for Limassol, Famagusta and Paphos and pipes were ordered for the first part of the Nicosia project.

Gravity Irrigation: Small gravity irrigation schemes, consisting of water source, stone-lined channels and sometimes a masonry irrigation tank, were again in great demand by landowners and the Water Supply and Irrigation Department carried out many more works of this type. A number of larger schemes, mainly for spring and winter irrigation, were also completed and more are in progress.

Among the major schemes were :

- Pedhoulas* : 28,000 feet of reinforced concrete channels and 5,000 feet of pipes.
- Korakou and Tembria* : 18,000 feet of reinforced concrete channels.
- Prodhromos* : 12,000 feet of reinforced concrete channels.
- Orounda* : 6,600 feet of masonry channels and a 520-foot pipe-syphon under the Peristerona river.
- Palekhori* : A weir, 2,000 feet of masonry channels and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of earth channels.
- Ayios Ioannis* : 2,000 feet of tunnels, 2,000 feet of pre-cast 12" pipes and 1,000 feet of masonry channels.
- Tersephanou* : A weir 100 feet long and seven feet high, on gravel foundations, and three miles of earth channels.
- Galata* : 26,000 feet of reinforced concrete channels (started in November, 1951).
- Evrykhon* : 13,500 feet of reinforced concrete channels (started in November, 1951).
- Petra* : A masonry dam 30 feet high to impound five million gallons.
- Kafizes (Lefka)* : A concrete and masonry dam 70 feet high to impound 25 million gallons. This is still under construction. When completed it will be the highest dam in Cyprus.

Expenditure on gravity irrigation schemes in 1951 was more than £160,000.

Pumped Irrigation : Because of the dry winter of 1950-51, there was a very large demand for both subsidised and full-cost boreholes. The demands of the military authorities were also high. In all 230 boreholes were drilled with an aggregate footage of 48,000 feet and a total tested yield of 19 million gallons a day. If these boreholes were pumped regularly at half the tested rate they would irrigate 9,000 donums in summer. The cost of drilling was £23,000, exclusive of depreciation of plant.

Domestic Water in Villages : Good progress was made in supplying piped domestic water to villages. Of the 627 villages and rural municipalities named in the 1946 census about 44% now have satisfactory piped water supplies including storage tanks and public fountains.

A start was made in providing pumped domestic water for villages on the plain; pumping installations were installed in eight villages. Four large centres (Pedhoulas, Agros, Athienou and Polis) are being provided with schemes that include house-to-house connections.

In addition to the 68 schemes completed, 24 more were in hand at the end of the year and a further 123 were ready for construction, to be carried out in turn as staff, skilled labour and materials become

available. Expenditure on village water supplies during the year was £120,000.

Finance : New gravity irrigation schemes are assisted by both Colonial Development and Welfare grants and from the Colony's funds. The beneficiaries pay one-third of the cost of perennial irrigation, one-quarter of winter and spring irrigation, and one-fifth of flood irrigation. Their contributions to the smaller schemes frequently take the form, in part or wholly, of free labour or materials but where large sums of money are involved it is usual for an Irrigation Division or Association to raise funds by means of a Government loan at a low rate of interest. Pumped irrigation (i.e., subsidised drilling) is paid for from Cyprus funds. Boreholes are drilled at a fixed cost to the owner of £32 10s., exclusive of casing pipe, and the balance, amounting to about £70 per borehole, is paid by Government. For domestic water supplies in villages the beneficiaries contribute half the cost ; a quarter comes from Cyprus Government funds, and the remaining quarter from Colonial Development and Welfare grants.

Town Water Supplies : To facilitate the carrying out of new water supplies in the chief towns a new law, the Water Supply (Municipal and Other Areas) Law, 1951, was brought into force in May. It provides for the transfer of responsibility for a town water supply from the Municipality to a Water Board. A Water Board consists of three Government members and three Municipal members. It can be formed only with the consent of the Municipality. Water Boards have been formed in Nicosia, Limassol and Famagusta and Government has agreed to lend money for new schemes in these three towns and also for a fourth scheme at Paphos.

Good progress was made on the Limassol scheme: the three head springs which form the new sources of supply were led through tunnels into collecting tanks and are now being piped 20 miles to Limassol where an 800,000-gallon reservoir is under construction. All pipes and materials for the project are delivered or are on order.

In Nicosia some preliminary works were executed and contracts concluded for pipes and pumps to bring water from Ayii Trimithias, Kokkini Trimithia and Laxia. Three emergency schemes to relieve the summer drought were rushed through at a cost of £13,800 and enabled a normal summer supply to be maintained, mainly within the city walls and also in some areas outside.

Pipes and pumps arrived for the Famagusta scheme and preliminary works are in hand at Phrenaros, where water will be drawn from four boreholes. An electric power line is being brought to the Phrenaros boreholes by the Central Electrification Authority and on its completion pumps will be installed and the seven-mile pipe line laid to Famagusta. Land is being acquired at Famagusta for a service reservoir.

At Paphos a small reservoir is under construction and the pipes for a new distribution system are being laid.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY

The first stage, costing £2½ millions, of the all-island grid scheme has made steady progress. The completion of the civil engineering works at Dhekelia has, however, been somewhat delayed because of shortage of reinforcing steel. It is now expected to finish these works by the end of March, 1952.

Delivery of the steam raising and generating plant has been maintained and the first boiler unit and No. 1 turbo-alternator should be ready for running tests by April, 1952. Erection of the 750 kw. house generating set has been completed and running tests will be carried out as soon as a suitable load can be developed. There has been an appreciable delay in the delivery of the high voltage switchgear, but this has begun to arrive and it is hoped that sufficient switchgear will have been erected to enable the power station to go on commercial load by the end of June, 1952.

The wood poles for the 66 kv. line have been erected, complete with crossarms and insulators, between Dhekelia, Famagusta, Nicosia, Astromeritis, Larnaca and Limassol. Conductor stringing will start early in 1952 and it is anticipated that the Dhekelia-Famagusta and Dhekelia-Nicosia circuits will be completed by the time the power station is ready to go into commission. In the mountains the erection of steel towers has begun but these routes will not be completed before 1953.

An Electricity Development Bill, published in December, 1951, provides for the establishment of an Electricity Authority to run the grid scheme.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES

A comprehensive telephone network, operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd., connects the six main towns and 123 villages. The system is being converted to automatic working and the Nicosia installation, costing more than £100,000, has already been completed; smaller automatic exchanges are under construction in Limassol, Famagusta and Kyrenia.

Cypriot youths who have been given theoretical and practical training in Cyprus during the past two years have assisted in the installation of these automatic exchanges and will be largely responsible for maintaining them.

A radiotelephone service with the United Kingdom was opened in May and has now been extended to most European countries, the United States and Canada.

Cable and Wireless maintains telegraph cables between Larnaca and Alexandria and Larnaca and Haifa. There are internal telegraphs between the six towns and 15 of the bigger villages. During the summer season most of the mountain resorts are also connected. Telegraphic communication with ships at sea is possible and a facsimile service to the United Kingdom is to open shortly.

The Forest Department has its own telephone network which serves a number of isolated villages.

PUBLIC WORKS

Road improvements undertaken by the Public Works Department in 1951 included the asphaltting of the Dherinia-Paralimni and Karvouna-Kyperounda Sanatorium roads and the widening of eleven miles of the Lefkoniko-Kondea road. A 100-foot long reinforced concrete bridge, built at Ornithi on the main Nicosia-Famagusta road, removed a dangerous hazard to traffic. Smaller bridges were completed at Zodhia and Khoulou.

The most important new building was the Police Training School in Nicosia, which cost over £20,000. A new police station and offices were erected at Evdhimou. Work began on buildings for the Cyprus Broadcasting Service near Nicosia. Plans were drawn up for a new nurses' home at the Nicosia General Hospital; for police stations and Government offices at Trikomo and Yialia; for a headquarters and club in Nicosia for the Cyprus Civil Service Association; for extensions and alterations to a number of Government offices; and for the erection of additional houses (four were completed in 1951) for expatriate officers.

The report of the consulting engineers on improvements to Limassol Harbour was adopted with minor modifications; the main recommendation is for a new lighter basin and the consultants have been instructed to prepare working drawings and draw up contract documents. A new road designed to improve the approach to the harbour has been almost completed. The full scheme will cost about £300,000. A further £100,000 is to be spent on port improvements at Famagusta and Larnaca.

In collaboration with the Royal Air Force, a meteorological service was maintained; this provides the daily records of weather and temperature so necessary to civil aviation.

Buildings valued at more than £2 millions and 740 miles of tarmac and 170 miles of secondary roads come under the Department's care. Expenditure in 1951 for the maintenance of buildings was £30,600 and for roads £109,570.

The total cost of public works in 1951 was £539,000; about 1,360 workers were employed and an average of £680 was paid in wages every working day.

Chapter 11: Communications

AIR SERVICES

In spite of unsettled world conditions, petrol shortages in the Middle East and India and the disruption of traffic caused by essential repairs on the main runway at Nicosia Airport, air traffic was well maintained in 1951.

Approximately 50,000 passengers passed through and 2½ million kilograms of baggage, mail and freight, a record figure, were handled.

<i>Aircraft movements</i>	1950		1951	
	<i>Inward</i>	<i>Outward</i>	<i>Inward</i>	<i>Outward</i>
Scheduled services ..	1,335	1,335	1,446	1,445
Non-scheduled services	1,091	1,088	960	959
Total.. ..	<u>2,426</u>	<u>2,423</u>	<u>2,406</u>	<u>2,404</u>

	Embarked			Disembarked			Transit		
	1950	1951	%	1950	1951	%	1950	1951	%
Passengers	12,419	16,373	+ 31	13,626	16,997	+ 19	31,971	16,119	—98
Passengers' baggage	289,586	409,026	+ 41	319,330	378,216	+ 12	680,249	387,304	—75
Mail	35,251	28,419	—28	37,621	38,934	+ 4	30,606	11,145	—166
Freight	303,681	410,948	+ 35	321,938	243,765	—32	637,225	840,388	+ 30

Baggage, mail and freight figures in kilograms.

The big drop in transit traffic was due to the cessation of the air lift of Jewish immigrants. The increase in freight embarked was mainly accounted for by food parcels sent to Israel.

Seven airlines maintain regular services between Cyprus and other countries. These are :—

Cyprus Airways	Nicosia—Athens—Rome
	Nicosia—Beirut—Kuweit—Bahrein
	Nicosia—Beirut—Jerusalem
	Nicosia—Beirut
	Nicosia—Cairo
	Nicosia—Alexandria
	Nicosia—Lydda
	Nicosia—Haifa
	Nicosia—Port Sudan—Khartoum
	Nicosia—Ankara—Istanbul
Misir Airlines (Egyptian)	Cairo—Port Said—Nicosia
Middle East Airlines (Lebanese)	Cairo—Alexandria—Nicosia
Air Jordan	Beirut—Nicosia
National Greek Airlines	Amman—Beirut—Nicosia
Turkish State Airlines	Athens—Nicosia—Lydda
El Al (Israel)	Istanbul—Ankara—Nicosia—Beirut
	Lydda—Nicosia—Istanbul

In addition to these regular services there are those operated through Cyprus to the Middle and Far East by charter companies.

RAILWAYS

A steady decline in traffic, caused by road competition, and the necessity for a costly renewals programme if the line were to remain in operation, led Government to decide that its narrow gauge railway should be closed down at the end of 1951.

It is not expected that there will be any difficulty in carrying by road the goods and passengers previously transported by the railway ; the cost to the public in the long run should be less.

The railway ran for 71 miles from Famagusta through Nicosia and Morphou to Kalokhorio.

POSTS

The Cyprus Post Office handled more than 14 million items, including nearly ten million letters, in 1951.

There are 16 main post offices—including the four summer offices of Troodos, Platres, Pedhoulas and Prodhromos—and 686 postal agencies. Motor mail services are run daily—some twice daily—between the big towns. There are branch services to the villages by motor, bicycle or animal. Mileage covered in the carriage of mails during the year was nearly 880,000.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

Few territories of comparable size and population can boast a road system equal to that of Cyprus. The 740 miles of asphalted main highways provide all-weather communication between the towns and many of the bigger villages. A network of over 1,800 miles of subsidiary roads, with few exceptions passable all the year round, connects most of the smaller places.

Every village of any size is linked with its market town by one or more vehicles stationed in the village, which leave for town in the early morning and return in the afternoon or evening. The six main towns are served by buses which run to a time-table and at fares specified by the Road Motor Transport Board. There are also frequent taxi services.

Motoring conditions are good and up-to-date service stations have been erected. Touring is agreeable throughout the year except at high summer on the plains ; the mountain roads command some of the most magnificent scenery in the Mediterranean.

On December 31st, 1951, there were 7,784 motor vehicles, including 4,167 private cars, and 2,693 motor cycles on the road ; there are also about 50,000 bicycles.

SHIPPING

1,286 steamships and 539 sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade called at Cyprus ports in 1951, compared with 1,263 and 379 in the previous year.

The regular ten-day mail service was maintained between Egypt, the Lebanon and Cyprus by a subsidised steamer (s.s. *Fouadieh*) of the Khedivial Mail Line.

General cargo steamers of the Conference Lines arrived at approximately half-monthly intervals from British ports. Some of these vessels have accommodation for a limited number of passengers ; the voyage usually takes between 12 and 14 days. During the citrus export season (November–February) ships of the Conference Lines carried the bulk of shipments for the United Kingdom.

Steamers of many countries—Norway, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Germany, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Spain, Egypt, Panama and the United States—some of them carrying passengers, called at varying intervals.

Two troop ships, the *Empress of Australia* and the *Empire Windrush*, called at irregular intervals. A regular service of smaller troop ships was maintained throughout the year carrying servicemen on duty and on leave between Port Said and Cyprus.

More than 15,000 passengers arrived and 19,000 left by sea. Over 400,000 tons of goods were imported and a million tons exported.

Chapter 12: Information, Cultural Activities and the Tourist Trade

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

The widespread publication of picture features on Cyprus by newspapers and magazines overseas has been the outstanding feature of recent information activities. Reports of usage, by no means complete, have come from the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, India, Kenya, the Gold Coast, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Finland, the Sudan, Indonesia and Persia.

One picture feature, on the Island's victory over Sardinia in the anti-malaria campaign, was printed in no fewer than 25 American newspapers. Another, illustrating the work of the mobile dental unit, was published in Canada, Australia, Spain, Norway, Finland, India and Persia. A third, on the work of a labour inspector, secured country-wide coverage in India. All these features appeared originally in the *Cyprus Review* and were distributed overseas by the United Kingdom Central Office of Information in collaboration with the Information Department of the Colonial Office.

Picture features aside, Cyprus had a good show in overseas periodicals in 1951. The 15-million circulation *Reader's Digest*, biggest-selling magazine in the world, carried a special correspondent's story on the elimination of malaria. There were tourist articles in the *New York Times*, the *Christian Science Monitor* and *Esquire*, while the *Los Angeles Times* ran a whole-page feature which began :

“ To Americans whose notions of British imperialism are mostly based on . . . the poetry of Rudyard Kipling, Cyprus is likely to prove something of a shock. It is the healthiest, cheapest, best-managed and in many ways the most pleasant spot in the turbulent area of the Middle East . . . British administration has done wonders for the island.”

In Britain the *New Commonwealth* gave regular coverage to Cyprus affairs and occasional articles appeared in journals as widely removed as the *Aeroplane* and the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Tablet* and the *Times Review of Industry*, *Harper's Bazaar* and the *Daily Mail*.

Cyprus, it may be said, is now firmly on the map and the once widespread ignorance about the island—ignorance which caused some letter writers to place it in Turkey and others in Egypt—is gradually being dispelled.

Despite the continued shortage of newsprint and the high price charged for the supplies available, there has been little or no reduction in the number of newspapers and magazines printed in Cyprus. There are between 40 and 50 of them. Circulations are small—the highest is 11,000—and only a few of the papers have any trained editorial staff.

A scholarship in journalism at the London Polytechnic has been secured for a Turkish newspaperman, the assistant editor of *Halkin Sesi*. It is hoped that on his return he will be in a position to help raise local standards.

Nearly 2,000 news items were released by the Public Information Office in 1951. These included a large number of routine announcements such as temperatures and trade notices, but there were also feature stories on a variety of subjects. Each of these items was used in an average of five newspapers, the aggregate number of items printed being 10,000. A great number of press inquiries were dealt with and answers were provided to more than 100 questionnaires submitted by editors. There were the usual press conferences and press visits.

Pamphlets issued during the year included *Cyprus for Business*, a 36-page booklet prepared for the British Industries Fair, *You and Your Baby*, dealing with infant care and feeding, and *Cyprus Welcomes the Independence*, distributed to passengers aboard the American cruising liner *Independence*. A popular summary of the Colony's Annual Report, in newspaper format, was published in thousands of copies in all three languages. The Cyprus Calendar was again produced in collaboration with the Antiquities and Touring Departments and the *Cyprus Review* and the *Countryman* appeared regularly.

A Film Training School, operated by the Colonial Film Unit, opened in Nicosia in June. Nine students—five Cypriots, two Sudanese, and one each from Hongkong and Mauritius—are taking a course in still and motion picture photography which is scheduled to continue into the spring of 1952. It is hoped that the Cypriot students will form the nucleus of a film production unit which will make 16 mm. documentaries and newsreels as well as film strips. This will lend much-needed strength to the mobile film units which at present show mainly films made in the United Kingdom. However attractive these may be—and they draw very large audiences—they can never hope to be as popular or as useful as films made in Cyprus on local subjects.

The two mobile units had another busy year. They gave 700 shows in villages and schools to audiences totalling 150,000.

Land of Cyprus, a 16 mm. documentary dealing with soil erosion, made by Anglo-Scottish Pictures, was released in the United Kingdom during the summer and won warm praise from the critics. A Kodachrome feature, *Children of Cyprus*, made by the same company, is to be released shortly after having been revised in Cyprus.

The Government Printing Office, newly equipped with an automatic printing press and an automatic guillotine, had the busiest year since its formation.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

There was a marked increase in cultural activities during the year.

Music : The Cyprus Philharmonic Society continued to encourage local talent by giving vocal and instrumental concerts in Nicosia. The British Council, in a series of public concerts in the three British Institutes of Nicosia, Limassol and Famagusta, concentrated on introducing British music. Programmes included works by Purcell, Delius, Elgar, Rubbra and Vaughan Williams and at a concert in Famagusta the first public performance in Cyprus was given of Nocturnes by the British composer John Field. Visitors who gave concerts included Manoug Parikian, the Cypriot violinist who now leads the Philharmonia Orchestra (London), and Themelis, the blind Greek pianist.

Theatre : There were three noteworthy theatrical ventures, in Greek, Turkish and English. Madame Cotopouli and Demetrios Murat, with a company from Athens, toured the island in the *Agamemnon* and *Choephori* of Aeschylus, Shakespeare's *Othello*, Shaw's *Mrs. Warren's Profession* and R. C. Sheriff's *Miss Mabel*.

The Turkish dramatic critic, Lutfi Ay, brought a company from the National Theatre, Ankara, which presented Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men* and a Turkish play, *The Destiny of the Pink House*, in Nicosia, Limassol and Famagusta.

In English there were two presentations by Nina Maidment, a memorable open-air production of Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream* in the grounds of the English School, Nicosia, and Noel Coward's *Blithe Spirit*.

Art : The British Council put on two more exhibitions of the work of artists who have depicted the Cyprus scene. The first was of the ink-drawings of Sigmund Pollitzer, an English artist who recently had his eighth one-man show in London. The other was an exhibition of oil paintings by Margot Rampton and water-colours by Harold Gray, both English artists resident in Kyrenia. Art teachers displayed considerable interest in these shows and took their senior pupils to see them.

Public Libraries : The Municipal Library in Nicosia has been re-opened. The British Council Central Library in Nicosia, which has 360 regular readers, has branches in Limassol and Famagusta ; over 1,400 books a month are issued in Nicosia, about 200 a month in Limassol and about 150 in Famagusta. Books not obtainable in the Council Library are borrowed from the National Central Library in England.

TOURIST TRADE

The value of the tourist trade to Cyprus is considerable and the Tourist Development Office, now firmly established, is succeeding in attracting more and more visitors to the Island. Cyprus has many things to offer the holiday maker: a wealth of natural beauty; the cool, equable climate of the hill resorts during the hot Middle Eastern summer; the warm, almost continuous sunshine on the plains and coast from September to June; and the reasonable cost of hotel accommodation.

The judicious placing of publicity material and the facilities provided to journalists, authors, travel agencies and organisers of international conferences are securing world-wide recognition of Cyprus as a holiday centre. In 1951 there were more than 27,000 visitors from 40 countries, an increase of over 30% on the previous year. Five cruising liners called at Cyprus ports. The number of persons in transit or staying one day or less was 26,000: their purchases were considerable. It is estimated that the direct revenue accruing from tourists in 1951 exceeded £1 million.

The better class hotels, still few, provide excellent modern conveniences and comforts, but hotels in the lower categories, although offering clean and modest accommodation, cannot expect to attract visitors accustomed to international standards. Hotels open during 1951 were:

De luxe	..	2	providing	365	beds
1st class	..	13	"	830	"
2nd "	..	24	"	962	"
3rd "	..	20	"	495	"
4th "	..	32	"	653	"
5th "	..	4	"	28	"
Camp hotels	..	6	"	383	"
				<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;"/>	
				3,716 beds	

The control of hotels exercised through the Hotels Law and Regulations, administered by the Hotels Board and the Tourist Department, resulted in a marked improvement of standards and no serious infringement of the law or regulations was reported. The publication of an official Hotels Guide, which received wide distribution, together with the safeguard of the Hotels Regulations, assured visitors of the Cyprus Government's determination to protect their interests.

Visitors made full use of the information bureaux at Nicosia, Famagusta and Platres; facilities offered included the planning of tours, advice on hotels, local purchases, means of transport and general information. The work of the reception offices at Nicosia Airport and Limassol Harbour received high praise from visitors who commended the friendly greeting extended to them on arrival and the unobtrusive and efficient service in clearing official formalities.

Chapter 13: Archaeological Activities

EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

The Department of Antiquities made progress in the areas of the Late Bronze Age town site at Engomi assigned to it in the joint investigations with the French Mission under Dr. C. F. A. Schaeffer. An area was cleared between the north wall of the town and the first east-west street inside it. Outside the wall, and attached to it, the foundation of a massive tower, measuring 20 by 16.5 metres, was laid bare. The French Mission plans to resume its excavations in 1952.

At the Pigadhes site, near Myrtou, the Ashmolean Museum—Sydney University Expedition, directed by Miss du Plat Taylor, rounded off its excavations with a very successful second season. Below the floor of the courtyard found in 1950, remains of an earlier sanctuary came to light and elsewhere a line of store-rooms contemporary with it. In one of these was found a Mycenaean ritual vase with three tripods and two ring-stands of bronze. The disposal of this ritual furniture is connected with a final re-arrangement of the sanctuary in the thirteenth century B.C. when the courtyard was laid out and the massive altar found in 1950 was erected within it. Some Bronze Age tombs west of Myrtou were also dug.

The successful trials on the site of the first city of Paphos at Kouklia in 1950 led St. Andrews University and the Liverpool Museums to sponsor jointly a three-year plan of excavations there. Already in the central area an important building of the Roman period with mosaic floors has been uncovered, resting on earlier foundation walls equally extensive and probably dating from the Late Bronze Age. By the Marcello mound overlooking the village more of the city wall was laid bare with puzzling tunnels beneath and a ditch outside. From the mound itself more good archaic sculpture was recovered. An important structure located west of it, of bossed masonry backed with mudbrick, awaits excavation in 1952. The same expedition excavated tombs in the neighbourhood and made a number of soundings at Kato Paphos, the site of the ancient harbour town which was the Roman capital of Cyprus. Only Hellenistic and Roman remains were encountered.

At Curium, the excavations of the Pennsylvania University Museum, under Dr. B. H. Hill, were restricted to the Apollo Sanctuary. Further examination of the South Building was followed by re-erection of more of its Roman Doric columns. Excavations continued in the building next to it to the east, built round a courtyard. Investigation of the city's water supply brought to light the remains of an arched aqueduct to the west of the acropolis. The Curium Expedition also excavated a considerable area of the Neolithic settlement at Sotira with Mr. P. Dikaios, Curator of the Cyprus Museum, in charge. A number of house-foundations were laid bare, some circular and some rectangular with rounded angles. These contained well-preserved hearths and an exceptionally rich series of implements as well as bowls and jugs of pottery, which are among the earliest found in Cyprus.

Among building sites where antiquities were accidentally discovered that of the new municipal public baths in Nicosia was particularly productive. It yielded both Iron Age tombs, one containing a complete sword, and Byzantine and medieval pottery.

With the aid of convicts, established in an open camp at Famagusta, excellent headway was made with the Antiquities Department's excavations directed by Mr. Th. Mogabgab. It has been revealed that the great bastion covering the main entrance through the Venetian fortifications was originally an independent outwork, separated from the gate tower by a ditch, part of which has been excavated. In Kyrenia Castle, again with the help of convict labour, new light has been thrown on the original Byzantine Castle, which Crusader and Venetian constructions largely replaced or obscured.

MUSEUMS

At the Cyprus Museum the new workshop block was completed and is now in use. In the addition to the Arsenal Annexe work started on the classification of the medieval collections, a selection from which will be displayed there.

Apart from material from excavations, acquisitions of the Cyprus Museum included two Iron Age vases of fine quality: an amphora with two figured friezes and a jug with a black and red bull, perfectly preserved. Among other purchases were a group of gold ear-rings and frontlets of the Mycenaean period, a hoard of 36 Byzantine gold coins and a medieval candlestick of Limoges enamel.

At Limassol the new District Museum in the Castle was opened. Additional accommodation was provided for the Paphos Museum by taking in rooms adjoining the existing rented premises. In Famagusta the repair and adaptation of two adjacent houses, of medieval style but Turkish date, was put in hand to provide better accommodation for the local Museum.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS

Monuments in Government custody where repairs by the Antiquities Department were in hand included the Castles of St. Hilarion, Buffavento, Limassol and Kolossi. At Kolossi the programme of repairs financed by the Order of St. John was nearly completed. In Famagusta the citadel and the church of St. Anne received attention, as did the Manor House at Kouklia. In Nicosia two substantial sections of the Venetian walls were repaired, the Municipality contributing half the cost, and the internal masonry of the Arsenal was treated.

On behalf of the responsible authorities, the Department carried out repairs to the former cathedrals, now mosques, in Nicosia and Famagusta, to the monasteries of Stavrovouni and Chrysorroiyatissa, and to the churches of Panayia at Moutoullas and Stazousa near Pyrga. In the last four cases the work was aided by Government grants. About half the roof of the monastic church of St. John Lambadistis at Kalopanayiotis was reconstructed by the Kyrenia See under the supervision of the Department.

At Kyrenia Castle the programme of repairs and improvements financed by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant continued except during the temporary occupation of the Castle by the military. The largest of the modern buildings has been demolished and good headway has been made with the repair of the north-east tower. At Bellapais Abbey improvements under a similar grant have included the demolition of a dangerous and unsightly modern campanile and the provision of a car park.

The Manor House of medieval and Turkish date at Kouklia (Paphos) and the tower in Pyla village were purchased by the Government. In Nicosia, to free the west end of the Bedestan and widen the road fronting it, the shops built against its west wall were purchased for £4,900, the Municipality contributing half the cost. To protect Limassol and Kolossi Castles similar purchases of adjoining properties were made.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean. It is 240 miles north of Egypt, 60 miles west of Syria and 40 miles south of Turkey. Its area is 3,572 square miles, less than half that of Wales. The greatest length from east to west is 140 miles and from north to south 60 miles. The coastline is indented and rocky, with long, sandy beaches. The north coast is bordered by a steep, narrow belt of limestone mountains, rising to more than 3,000 feet. In the south-west an extensive mountain massif, covered with pine, dwarf oak, cypress and cedar, culminates in the 6,400-foot peak of Mount Olympus (Troodos). Between these ranges lies the broad, fertile plain of the Mesaoria.

The climate of Cyprus is most beneficial and the death rate is one of the lowest in the world. The winter is mild and invigorating and on the plains and coastal belt the temperature rarely falls below freezing point; the southern mountains, however, are usually snow-covered for several weeks.

In summer it is hot and dry on the plains and humid on the seashore, while the climate on the hills inland—a favoured resort for people seeking escape from the heat of the Middle East—is equable and bracing. The rainy season lasts from October to March, but the fall is not heavy and there are few days in the year when the sun does not shine.

Chapter 2: History

Recent research has carried the history of Cyprus back to the early Neolithic Age, around 4000 B.C., when the Island seems to have been first settled by an enterprising people whose origins are obscure. These Neolithic Cypriots were of a short-headed, stocky type distinct from any known contemporaries on the neighbouring mainland. They used implements and vessels of stone, dwelt in riverside settlements of circular huts, living on the produce of the land they farmed. Before metal was introduced pottery, frequently adorned with painted decoration of great individuality, was in general use.

The adoption of bronze for implements and weapons (3000–2500 B.C.) coincided with the appearance of the ox, the plough and a plain red pottery, suggestive of Anatolian origin, of which large quantities have been found in rock-cut tombs of the period. It may well be that immigrants from Anatolia first exploited the Island's copper resources. By the Late Bronze Age (1600–1050 B.C.) these had focussed neighbouring attention on the Island, which prospered as a commercial and cultural link between East and West. Under the name Alasia it is recorded among the tributaries of Egypt from the

time of Thotmes III, but it remained open to traders and settlers from the Mycenaean Empire. On the disruption of that Empire, Achaean colonists established themselves in settlements founded, according to legend, by heroes returning from the Trojan war and brought with them their Greek language and religion, perhaps by way of the coast of Asia Minor.

In the late eighth century B.C., by which time Phoenician enterprise had renewed early ties with the Syrian coast, the Island was divided into a series of independent kingdoms, tributaries of the Assyrian Empire. It was conquered by the Egyptians in the sixth century B.C. and held until 525 B.C., when, retaining its petty kingdoms, it became absorbed into the Persian Empire. In 500 B.C. a revolt to assist the Greeks of Ionia in their struggle against Persia was suppressed. Later, Evagoras of Salamis, having made himself master of almost the whole of Cyprus (391 B.C.), raised the Island to a position of virtual independence. Honoured and intermittently aided by Athens, Evagoras even seized cities on the Syrian coast. But a punitive expedition forced him to give up all the cities of Cyprus and he remained King of Salamis alone and a tributary of Persia. It remained for Alexander the Great to liberate the Island (333 B.C.). At the division of his Empire, Cyprus passed to the Ptolemaic kingdom of Egypt; it became a Roman province in 58 B.C., was early converted to Christianity and on the partition of the Roman Empire fell under the rule of the Byzantine Emperor.

For 300 years from the middle of the seventh century Cyprus lay, in the words of a contemporary English visitor, "betwixt Greeks and Saracens," ravaged by one Arab raid after another. In 965 Nicephoros II Phocas re-established Byzantine rule, which endured for another 200 years, a period marked by much church-building and by more than one insurrection.

In 1185 Isaac Comnenos, a relative of the reigning Emperor of Byzantium, usurped the governorship of Cyprus and maintained his independence until 1191, when his rule was brought to an end by Richard Coeur de Lion, who was on his way eastwards to take part in the Third Crusade. Richard occupied the Island to avenge wrongs done to members of his following by Isaac, but after a few months sold it to the Knights Templar. They in turn, finding its occupation burdensome, transferred it, at Richard's wish, to Guy de Lusignan, the dispossessed King of Jerusalem. Thereafter kings of the house of Lusignan ruled the Island until 1489, although from 1373 to 1464 the Genoese Republic held Famagusta and exercised suzerainty over a part of the country.

The 300 years of Frankish rule were a brilliant epoch in the varied history of Cyprus. The little kingdom played a distinguished part in several aspects of medieval civilisation. Its constitution, inherited from the Kingdom of Jerusalem, was the model of that of the medieval feudal state; but, with that conservatism which characterised the Island throughout its history, it retained the "Assizes of Jerusalem" long after they had been outmoded. In the abbey of

Bellapais, and in the cathedrals of Nicosia and Famagusta, it could boast examples of Gothic architecture without equal in the Levant. But such achievements required the introduction of an alien nobility and the ruthless subjugation of the Greek church to a Latin hierarchy. And if the poverty and oppression of the peasantry were no worse than in medieval Europe, in Cyprus they were longer endured.

The fall of Acre in 1291 left Cyprus the outpost of Christendom in the Levant. Profiting by the influx of the Franks driven from the mainland and prospering by the diversion of the Syrian trade to its ports, Cyprus was able briefly to carry the struggle back into enemy territory. Under Peter I, Alexandria was sacked and Adalia and Korykos on the Turkish coast were occupied. But the Black Death and later plagues, the Genoese invasion of 1373 and devastating Mameluke raids, culminating in the rout of the Cypriot forces and the capture of King Janus in 1426, marked stages in a progressive decline which laid the Island open to the intrigues of western powers and to the threat of a Turkish invasion.

In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, which held it until it was won by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II. The Venetian administration, elaborate but often inefficient and corrupt, laboured under the excessive control exercised by the Signory, which spent on it little more than one-third of the revenue it drew from the island. The population increased to some 200,000 but the former prosperity did not return.

The Turkish conquest was welcomed by many Cypriots, particularly as the liquidation of the Latin church ensued. Serfdom disappeared, the Orthodox Archbishopric was restored, after having been in abeyance since about 1275, and the Christian population was granted a large measure of freedom. The power and authority which passed into the archbishop's hands were particularly significant. The original cause which brought the Orthodox prelates out of their previous obscurity was the desire of the central government of Constantinople to devise some check upon its extortionate and not always submissive local officers; but as time went on the church acquired so much influence that the Turks became alarmed. In 1821, the archbishop, bishops and leading personages of the Orthodox community were arrested and executed on the charge of conspiring with the insurgents in Greece, then struggling for their independence.

The overdue reforms of Sultan Mahmud and his successors (1838, 1839 and 1856) in more than one case remained a dead letter and the injustice which derived from courts where, in most cases, no Christian testimony was accepted, was mitigated only by the pre-eminence of the Greek population in trade and agriculture. The retention in the Imperial Treasury of the greater part of the revenue (87% in 1867) explains the neglect of public works and improvements.

In 1878, in exchange for a promise to assist Turkey against Russian encroachment on her eastern provinces, the Island passed under the administration of Great Britain, although nominally it was still Ottoman territory and its inhabitants Ottoman subjects.

Payments of Cyprus revenue were now made to the British Treasury where they were applied towards the extinction of a Turkish debt charge. These contributions, originally fixed at £92,000 a year, were in part remitted in lean years and were later reduced until in 1927 they were abolished.

The establishment of impartial courts and attention to social services steadily raised the condition of the people, who by degrees began to have a share in local and central government through elected representatives. But while the tenure of the British administration remained uncertain the Island attracted little foreign capital.

On the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, Cyprus was annexed to the British Crown. The annexation was recognised by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne and in 1925 Cyprus became a Crown Colony.

The movement among the Greek population for the union (Enosis) of Cyprus with Greece has been a constant feature of local political life in the British period. In 1915 Britain offered Cyprus to Greece on condition that Greece went forthwith to the aid of Serbia. Greece declined the offer, which subsequently lapsed. In October, 1931, the Enosis movement led to widespread disturbances. The remedial measures taken included the abolition of the Legislative Council.

The years preceding the second world war were marked by a steady increase in the Island's trade and industry and by the expansion of the Government's social and other services. These trends have been resumed since the war with accelerated progress, facilitated by grants for development from the United Kingdom Government and accompanied by the retention of a garrison much above normal peacetime requirements owing to the changed situation in the Near East. Outside the sphere of local government there has been no progress in the direction of self-governing institutions which are stigmatised by the local Greek press and politicians as a betrayal of Enosis. The growth of Communism has influenced the trade unions and aggravated the Enosis movement.

Chapter 3: Administration

Four years after the occupation of Cyprus by Great Britain, in 1882, a constitution embracing the elective principle was adopted. An Executive Council to advise the High Commissioner and a Legislative Council were set up. The Legislature consisted of six official non-elected members and twelve elected members, three of whom were elected by the Turkish inhabitants and nine by the non-Turkish, with the High Commissioner as President. In 1925, when the Island became a Crown Colony, the Legislative Council was enlarged by the addition of three officially nominated members and three elected members.

After the disturbances of 1931 arising out of the movement for union with Greece, the Government was reconstituted without a Legislative Council, and the legislative authority, subject to the power of His Majesty to disallow local legislation or to legislate for the Colony by Order in Council, was entrusted to the Governor. The Executive Council was retained. The function of the Council, which at present

includes four official members and two non-official members (one Greek and one Turk) appointed by the Governor, is to advise the Governor on new legislation, on the exercise of the powers reposed in the Governor in Council under existing laws, and on major policy.

The affairs of the villages, which number 617 (excluding the ten rural municipalities), are managed by Village Commissions appointed by the Governor. Each Village Commission consists of a Mukhtar (headman), who acts as president, and four Azas (elders). In villages with a mixed population of Greeks and Turks a separate Commission is appointed for each community when it numbers 30 or more.

The work of the Mukhtar, with the advice and assistance of the Azas, is to keep the peace and, as the local representative of the Government, to assist in the work of administration ; to register births and deaths ; to issue certificates of ownership of animals ; to conduct sales of immovable property in execution of judgment or mortgage debts ; to supervise rural constables (appointed for the protection of crops and animals) ; to estimate, or appoint arbitrators to estimate, damage or destruction to agricultural property for the purpose of assessing compensation ; to supervise and manage the schools in the village subject to the directions of the Education Department, and to assess the ability of the inhabitants of the village to contribute towards them. (The salaries of the teachers are paid by the Education Department).

In those villages (the majority) to which the Public Health (Villages) Laws have been applied, Village Commissions have the additional task of authorising and supervising numerous works affecting public health, such as the erection of markets and slaughter-houses ; the lighting, cleaning and watering of streets ; the regulation of any trade or business injurious to public health ; the protection of water supplies from contamination ; and the imposition of fees and rates for carrying out such works.

There are also the 36 villages which have been declared " Improvement Areas " under the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Law of 1950. These are administered by boards composed partly of officials and partly of representatives elected at village meetings : the electors include women. Women's suffrage in Cyprus had previously been limited to elections for members of Irrigation Divisions. These village boards have powers and duties approximating to those of municipal corporations, though without the municipalities' heavy overhead expenses.

There are Municipal Corporations for the six big towns and for ten of the most important villages. Each has a Municipal Council composed of a Mayor with from six to twelve Councillors elected by a general vote of the male population over the age of 21. The proportion of Greek to Turkish Councillors is, as far as possible, the same as the proportion of Greek to Turkish inhabitants in the municipality. In addition to the Municipal Councils, the towns have in each quarter a Village Commission with powers and duties similar to those of a Village Commission in a village to which the Public Health (Villages) Laws have not been applied.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

Newspapers and principal periodicals published in 1951 were:

DAILIES

English :

Cyprus Mail

Greek :

Eleftheria
Ethnos

Neos Demokratias
Phos

Turkish :

Bozkurt
Halkin Sesi
Hur Soz

Istiklal
Memleket

WEEKLIES

English :

Cyprus Gazette (official)
Cyprus Shipping News

Cyprus Sunday Mail

Greek :

Anexartitos
Athlitisimos
Chronos
Drasis
Ergatiki Phoni
Laikon Vima
Nea Esperini

Nea Politiki Epitheorisis
Paratiritis
Phoni tis Kyprou
Phoni ton Agroton
Protevousa
Ta Nea

Turkish :

Atesh

FORTNIGHTLIES

Greek :

Christianiki Anagennisis

MONTHLIES

English :

Countryman
Cyprus Medical Journal

Cyprus Review
Leader

Greek :

Agrotiki
Agrotis
Apostolos Varnavas
Ekdromikos
Elliniki Kypros
Ergatika Nea

Hermis
Kypriaka Grammata
Kypriaki Epitheorisis
Kypriopoulo
Morphosis

Turkish :

Egitim
Genclik

Renchber

QUARTERLIES

Co-operation in Cyprus (English, Greek and Turkish)
Mathitiki Estia (Greek)

HALF-YEARLY

Forest Treasures (English, Greek and Turkish)

Some of these newspapers and magazines made only fleeting appearances during the year.

Chapter 6 : Bibliography

GENERAL

- A Ten-Year Programme of Development for Cyprus.* Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1946. 21s. The Cyprus Government's plan for expanding agriculture, medical, educational and other services with a view to the economic development of the Colony and the social welfare of its inhabitants.
- The Statute Laws of Cyprus.* Vols. I-III. London (C. F. Roworth, Ltd., 88 Fetter Lane), 1950. A complete revised edition of the Statute Laws in force on March 31st, 1949, prepared by Sir Harry Trusted, K.C.
- JEFFERY, G. *An Attempt at a Bibliography of Cyprus.* Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1929. 2s. 4½p. A new edition, with additions, of the bibliography originally compiled by C. D. Cobham. Arranged alphabetically under authors.
- MANGOIAN, L. and H. *The Island of Cyprus. An Illustrated Guide and Handbook.* Nicosia (Mangoian Bros.), 1947. 12s. 4½p. Designed for visitors, it gives prominence to antiquities and places of interest, but also covers such subjects as trade and industries.
- PERCIVAL, D. A. *Cyprus, Census of Population and Agriculture, 1946.* London (Crown Agents), 1949. 20s. Report with tables on the population census carried out on November 10th, 1946, together with the results of an agricultural survey made at the same time.
- STORRS, SIR R. and O'BRIEN, B. J. *The Handbook of Cyprus.* London (Christophers), 1930. The ninth edition of the official Handbook of the Colony; now largely out of date.
- SURRIDGE, B. J. *A Survey of Rural Life in Cyprus.* Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1930. Though it depicts conditions which have since improved immensely, this survey still has value as a record of basic factors in village life.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

- CASSON, S. *Ancient Cyprus.* London (Methuen), 1937. 10s. A short summary of the results of archaeological exploration covering the period down to classical times.
- COBHAM, C. D. *Excerpta Cypria. Materials for a History of Cyprus.* Cambridge (University Press), 1908. Translated passages concerning Cyprus extracted from the works of travellers, historians and others, ranging from Strabo to the nineteenth century.
- DIKAIOS, P. *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum.* Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1947. 3s. Serves also as an introduction to the archaeology of the Island.
- GUNNIS, R. *Historic Cyprus. A Guide to its Towns and Villages, Monasteries and Castles.* London (Methuen), 1936. 2nd edition, 1947. 16s. Deals mainly with medieval remains. The section on the villages is particularly useful as a guide to little-known churches, their wall-paintings and icons.
- HACKETT, J. *A History of the Orthodox Church of Cyprus.* London (Methuen), 1901. A full and authoritative account which closes with the commencement of the British occupation.
- HILL, SIR G. *A History of Cyprus.* Vols. I-III. Cambridge (University Press), 1940 and 1948. £6 12s. 6d. A detailed and authoritative history of the Island from the earliest times. Gives full references to earlier literature. The first volume covers the period from prehistoric times down to A.D. 1191, the second and third from 1192 to 1571.
- JEFFERY, G. *A Description of the Historic Monuments of Cyprus.* Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1918. Contains the best illustrated account in English of the Island's Gothic and Renaissance architecture.

- LUKE, H. C. *Cyprus under the Turks, 1571-1878*. Oxford (University Press), 1921. At present the best account of the Turkish period.
- NEWMAN, P. *A Short History of Cyprus*. London (Longmans), 1940. 7s. 6d. Written primarily for use in schools. A very readable summary useful for those in search of an introduction to the subject.
- RICE, D. T. *The Icons of Cyprus*. London (Allen and Unwin), 1937. A well-illustrated account by a specialist.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND MINERALS

- Report of the Land Utilisation Committee*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1946. 5s. Deals with the main cause of land degradation and soil erosion and contains proposals for better land utilisation.
- A Statement of Forest Policy*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1950. 1s. Outlines the objects of the Government's forest policy and of the broad lines on which work is proceeding.
- CHAPMAN, E. F. *Cyprus Trees and Shrubs*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1949. 10s. A descriptive account written to facilitate identification. Follows Holmboe's arrangement of orders and families.
- CHAPMAN, E. F. *Preliminary Report on the Eucalypts found growing in Cyprus*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1951. 3s.
- CULLIS, C. G. and EDGE, A. B. *Report on the Cupriferous Deposits of Cyprus*. London (Crown Agents), 1927. 5s.
- HENSON, F. R. S., BROWNE, R. V. and MCGINTY, J. *A Synopsis of the Stratigraphy and Geological History of Cyprus*. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London*, Vol. CV, 1949. 2s. An up-to-date account of Cyprus geology.
- HOLMBOE, J. *Studies on the Vegetation of Cyprus*. Bergen (John Grieg), 1914. 'The only comprehensive work on the flora of Cyprus.'
- MCDONALD, J. *Investigations and Developments in Cyprus Agriculture, 1938-1948*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1949. 5s. A review designed to supplement the annual reports of the Department of Agriculture which were drastically curtailed during the war and post-war years.
- RAEBURN, C. *Water Supply in Cyprus*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1940. 2nd revised edition, 1945. 3s. Covers domestic supply, irrigation and research for water.
- WHYTE, R. O. *The Fodder Resources of Cyprus*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1948. 3s. By the then Director of the Commonwealth Bureau of Pastures and Field Crops following his visits to Cyprus in 1945 and 1946. Covers potentialities of types of land use.
- The Proceedings of a Conference on Land Use in a Mediterranean Environment*. Nicosia, April 16th-17th, 1946 (Government Printing Office), 1947. 7s.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

- Cyprus*. Memorial from the Greek Elected Members of the Legislative Council together with the reply returned by the Secretary of State. Cmd. 3477, 1930.
- Disturbances in Cyprus in October, 1931*. Cmd. 4045, 1931.
- Cyprus Constitution*. Despatch dated May 7, 1948, from the Secretary of State to the Governor of Cyprus. Col. No. 227, 1948.
- Blindness in British African and Middle East Territories*. H.M.S.O., 1948.
- Exchange of Notes*. . . regarding trade between Cyprus and Egypt. Treaty Series No. 16, 1941.
- Report of the British Goodwill Trade Mission to Iraq, Syria, the Lebanon and Cyprus*, H.M.S.O., 1946.
- Colonial Primary Products Committee report*. H.M.S.O., 1949.

APPENDIX I

Development projects initiated or in progress during the year

	Total Estimated Cost	Revised Estimate of Expenditure in 1951	Estimated Expenditure to 31.12.51
	£	£	£
AGRICULTURE			
Nursery Gardens	11,000	1,100	5,692
Olive Nurseries	62,895	4,013	25,204
Conversion of Vineyards	3,323	800	2,946
Deciduous Fruit Stations	12,715	330	6,384
Tobacco Cultivation	8,477	2,060	7,580
Agricultural Extension Work	6,105	200	3,605
Purchase of Imported Stud Animals	11,500	1,000	7,552
Purchase and Upkeep of Stud Bulls and Donkeys	6,000	743	2,570
Poultry Extension Work	11,900	1,241	8,295
Soil Conservation	102,000	11,391	60,712
Refresher Courses	3,000	750	2,238
Employment of Staff	19,600	4,871	5,771
Locust Research	25,400	5,150	6,471
Fodder Demonstrations	6,000	1,000	1,000
Land Use Schemes	14,000	1,887	1,887
ANTI-MALARIAL WORK			
Anti-Malarial Work	462,339	34,400	364,165
BROADCASTING			
Broadcasting	272,000	38,000	38,000
EDUCATION			
Teachers' Training College	124,000	1,939	6,606
Building Grants	10,000	1,418	10,000
Inspectorate and special staff	37,600	4,836	10,985
Pay of Apprentices	39,220	6,763	21,086
Apprentices' Training Centre	42,410	3,564	14,032
Evening Classes	1,203	200	353
Reform School	50,000	6,000	36,557
Probation Service	52,000	9,299	17,864
Turkish Rural Central School	15,649	1,000	2,323
FORESTS			
Mountain Forests	179,165	11,622	127,588
Lowland Forests	39,000	3,569	22,708
Village Fuel Areas	60,000	9,956	51,960
Forest Nurseries	20,400	2,089	16,127
Forest Roads	80,000	12,779	62,381
Forest Telephone System	30,000	4,708	29,999
Forest Buildings	32,000	2,033	31,809
Forestry College	92,955	21,243	49,076
Removal of Forest Settlements	41,401	28,000	41,401

	Total Estimated Cost	Revised Estimate of Expenditure in 1951	Estimated Expenditure to 31.12.51
HARBOURS	£	£	£
Dredging of Harbours	20,793	2,000	10,749
Improvement of Harbours	400,000	8,000	8,000
HOLIDAY RESORTS			
Improvements to Resorts	13,700	1,500	3,386
Antiquities	30,000	2,700	22,619
Tourist Department.. ..	36,000	8,423	16,968
IRRIGATION			
Gravity Irrigation Schemes.. ..	640,617	120,262	541,935
Subsidised Drilling Schemes	78,000	18,628	57,737
General Prospecting Work	70,000	11,532	38,146
MEDICAL			
Nurses' Home, Nicosia	75,000	10,000	10,000
Jubilee Sanatorium, Kyperounda	50,752	—	17,252
Rural Medical Services—Extension	179,000	14,224	61,957
MISCELLANEOUS			
Town Planning	10,000	2,072	4,061
Housing Subsidies	25,600	600	25,400
Paphos Chiftliks	150,000	8,189	142,390
Nicosia Airport	465,358	112,593	202,898
Girl Guide Movement	5,020	1,039	2,890
Staff Training	136,700	10,500	85,000
ROADS			
Improvement.. ..	270,000	66,562	151,953
SURVEYS			
Geological & Geophysical Survey	46,000	9,507	10,899
VILLAGE IMPROVEMENTS			
Village Water Supplies	398,650	64,296	214,757
Assistance to Rural Authorities	100,000	25,440	25,440

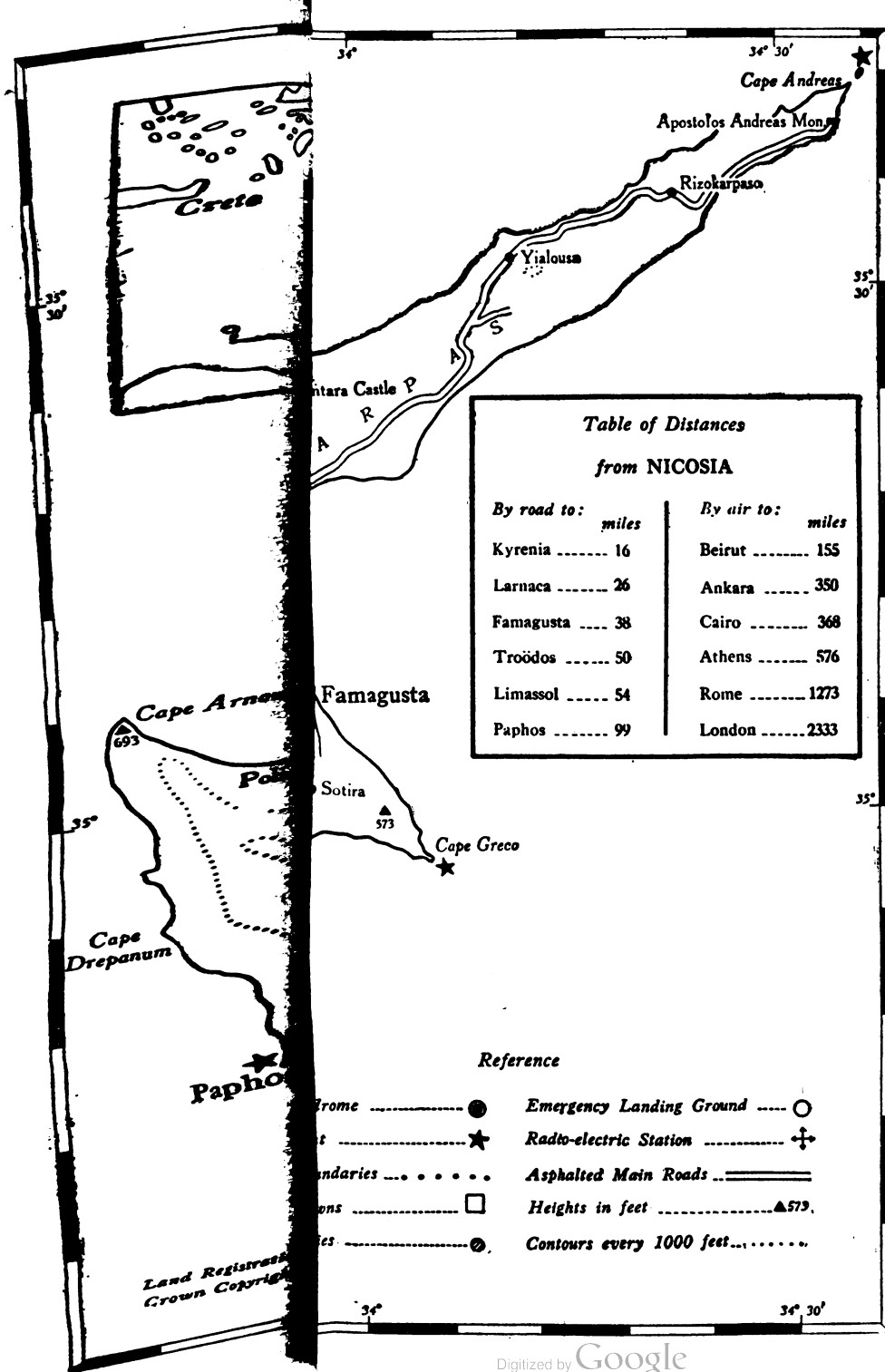
MAPS

(Obtainable from the Director of Land Registration and Surveys, Nicosia.)

Lithographed Maps.

				<i>Scale</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Price</i>
Administration Map	..	..	..	4 miles to 1"	1950	2s.
Cyprus Motor Map	..	..	..	8 miles to 1"	1947	3s.
Troodos & Hill Resorts	..	..	..	1" to 1 mile	1946	3s.
Larnaca District Diagram	..	..	..	1" to 1 mile	1938	4s.
Nicosia & Environs	..	..	..	8" to 1 mile	1947	3s.
Limassol & Environs	..	..	..	8" to 1 mile	1947	3s.
Famagusta & Varosha	..	..	..	8" to 1 mile	1947	2s.
Cyprus Geological Map	..	..	..	4 miles to 1"	1946	5s.

Large-scale topographical and cadastral sunprints, covering the whole Island, also towns and villages, are available.

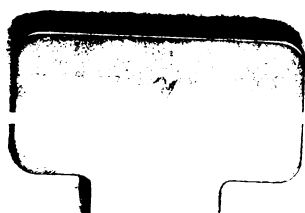
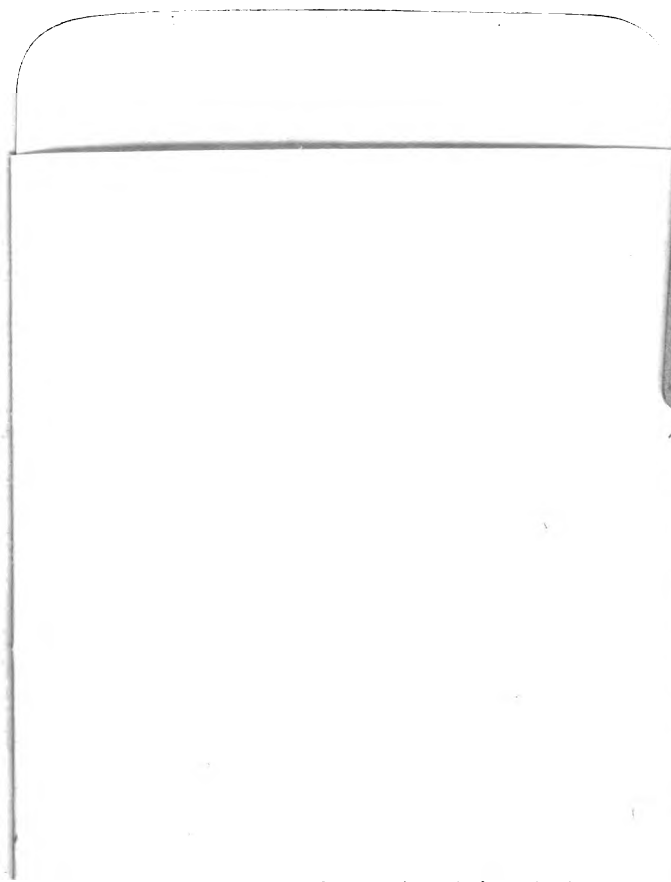




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